New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1660. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CITY BESPEAKING.

Good Sleighing—Joy Perilous—Howling in Broadway—The Railroads, &c.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM AT SEA.

The City is convalescent. Repeated and persevering efforts—begun on Monday and ended yesterday—resulted in the disentombment of the skeleton of the town, which had been buried for dead. It was quite an astonishing thing to see how the dead bones of New-York came suddenly together to be endowed again with life. When we drew our picture of Sunday and Monday, enveloping in sad sheets as vast as a stand-still; there were no cars, no stages, no people, no mails on the road or females in the streets. Shop-keepers were disconsolate. Men shuddered at the idea of taking their hands out of their pockets for any length of time sufficient to pay a store-bill; and even Mrs. Partington, greatly as she desired that lovely set of diamonds at TIFFANY'S, permitted Jemmi to curl himself up quietly by the nursery fire, and left the bonnet in the stable. The ghost of amusement were in a dreadful way. Positively, scarce a hundred of people did the performances the honor of looking at them, while those who did go, sat on the front benches and shivered vehemently, and presently stood up and took to a miscellaneous stamping of feet to prevent chilblains. If you went out-doors, you slipped up or slipped down—which is pretty much the same thing. If you stayed in-doors, the howling of the winds made so melancholy a music, at intervals so doleful, and with tones so base that you fell instantly into a fit of the blues, and were tempted to find consolation—temperance man under you were—in something that sent forth a smoking cloud and a savory steam. The consumption of well-mixed compounds in this burgh within the space of fifty hours, was an impressive spectacle. Men got together in long doctor flies, at the front of the drinking-bars, arranged themselves coatly around red-hot furnaces, or enjoyed in the solitude of bachelor quarters what it was very improper, of course, for them to enjoy. When conversation flagged, they "fell on sleep." When sleep failed them, as it was sure to do when that rousing blast shook the window rudely, determined to get in to warm itself by the fire—then they went to books, and cards and bones, and so killed time. In short, New-York was never so much at a loss to enjoy itself—never before experienced in equal measure the pangs of ennui—never had less reason to be melancholy, but never was more so than it was on that blessed, frozen, slippery, blowy, never-to-be-forgotten Monday night. It was, in fact, a beautiful time to lay off; to banish all care for business, because business of all kinds was knee-deep in snow, and nobody could dig it out; to feed on fancies—to make touching poetry if you had been a poet, or to indite feeling prose, if you wrote prose and had feeling.

But yesterday! The day was delicious, clear, and crisp, and crispy. The sun came up—rather late but cheerful, with his face washed and a smile upon it. He looked so kindly down into the City, that the snow's heart melted within it, and the old luminary, like many a pretty woman, "cultivated the sparkle," as a musical lady was once told she had done, and the effect proved so contagious that everything began to sparkle and wear a pleasant look. The wind came down the rivers and away went the ice with it. The Bay cleared itself from its blockade, so far as to permit the passage of steamers; the *Washington*, from Southampton, being the first to appear, and rounding into her dock at Bunch-street, in the gallant manner which is peculiar to her retired, with due exactness, by each of our indefatigable corps of reporters as reached the deck by clambering over fields of pick-ice, through which the old craft afterwards broke her way famously. Captain HALLETT, who came home in her, had a reminder, in the appearance of things here, of his adventure as were he boarded on Dr. KANE.

It was on Broadway that the liveliest times occurred. It was a trying event in the experience of the younger clerks that their wits were compelled to tenderer. The element of material that had piled itself assuredly deep exactly in front of the shower to windward, nearly broke the hearts of the young gentlemen, and broke their backs completely. They marshaled for the attack gallantly. Each of the benevolent parties was equipped with cap, mittens, and shovel and broom. At 8 o'clock the first attack was made by the shops and stores. By 10 o'clock, the soldiery of the works offering a very considerable resistance, the assault was renewed with fresh vigor, and by the aid of powerful reinforcements. Troops were now opened (in the gutter-ways,) by the Irish Brigade. The commanding officers allowed the attacking forces a brief interval for repose, during which it is fair to presume that their previous sprits received additional strength; and at 1 o'clock P. M., the assault was renewed with signal success. The rubbish which filled the trenches, the result of repeated explosions of mines which had been pushed into the heart of the strong redoubts, was thrown into the moat (between the curbstones) by a strong reserve force, which was at this time marched up to the scene of action. The combined attack could not be withstood. At precisely 2 o'clock, with a tremendous "Hurra," the fight was won, and the conquerors remained in possession. The enemy was permitted to retire, and at last accounts was suffering rapid diminution from the effects of the runs made upon it by the slayers.

With the rivers decently clear, the suburbs more accessible, the sidewalks passable, the sleighing mended up, the sun bright, the people jolly, and business reviving,—can there be any need to announce that New-York is again New-York? The statement of these little facts implies the revival of the town, and a very jolly old town it is, when once revived after a sleep so stupid and uncommon as that from which it awaked on yesterday.

The sleighing is good—in Broadway especially. The omnibuses were all sleighs, and they all went full. While daylight lasted the riders were moderately quiet, but at dark the howling began. Whoever has been in town when there is sleighing ripe, knows what the howling is—how it embraces all earthly and unearthly noises that human throats, bag-pipes, tin horns, hand organs, &c., can make. Pandemonium let loose could scarcely make a more hideous outcry.

Of course there was some snow-balling. Some bonnets were smashed, some eyes bunged up, some tempers spoiled, and a great deal of fun. We hope the police will do their duty, and prevent most of it henceforth—for putting an eye out in fun does not preserve the sight, and a lady's pretty face is none the less a ruin for being broken in by a snow-ball. Arrest the villainous rowdies who throw snow-balls.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company employed a large force of laborers yesterday to keep their track in sight. But the opposition displayed in former times by the stage proprietors and occupants of stores on the route was again manifested. They employed an opposing gang of shovellers to bury the rails as fast as they were brought to light. The Railroad force, however, being the most numerous, and having the most backbone, conquered.

The Croton main-pipe in Third-avenue burst on Monday morning, at Eighty-first-street, and the water came rushing down the avenue in a stream like a small river, until it reached the hollow near Jones' Wood, where it ran off. For five blocks distance below Eighty-first-street, the water, snow and ice, were eighteen inches deep, affording splendid amusement for the small boys in the neighborhood.

The 10:3 o'clock Albany train started on the Harlem Road for Albany. The Superintendent did not expect they could go through, and so told the passengers. He thought it was very likely they could not go beyond Croton Falls to-day.

The East River was very full of floating ice, causing great inconvenience to the ferries, morning and evening. The Staten Island Ferry made occasional trips. The *Hunchback* arrived at Whitehall about noon, making the passage up in about an hour. She experienced considerable difficulty in getting through the ice at Governor's Island. The Wall-street Ferry commenced running about 9 o'clock. The Peck-slip, South and Grand-street ferry boats are reposing on their laurels.

BLOCKADE OF THE MAIL.

The only mail that left the City yesterday was the Northern mail on the Hudson River Railroad. This mail left at 12 M. A portion of the same mail lay at Thirty-first-street on Monday night.

The Erie mail due on Sunday afternoon arrived yesterday, at 4½ P. M. It left Hohokus, twenty miles the other side of Jersey City, on the evening previous.

The Railway mail which left yesterday morning arrived at Jersey City at 4 P. M.

Mails arrived yesterday from Flushing and Jamaica, L. I. They were both brought by private conveyances.

Other than the above mails, and mails from Brooklyn, Jersey City and Williamsburg, no mails reached the City yesterday.

The State of Long Island.

The roofs of four houses on St. Felix-street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, were blown off early Monday morning. One roof was landed at a distance of several hundred yards.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company are actively at work clearing the snow off their tracks, and expect to get their cars in motion to-day.

The Long Island Railroad mails on Monday did not get to the tunnel yesterday, though it is said its prettiest. The track is supposed to be perfectly safe, some 21 miles of it being packed in solid snow.

The States of Jersey.

The travel on this road had been opened last evening as far as Railway from Jersey City. A train left Railway at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. The train which left Jersey City for Philadelphia on Sunday evening, did not reach Elizabeth during last night, but remained imbedded in a snow-bank until this morning, when a locomotive with wood and water went to its relief, and it succeeded in getting to Railway towards night. No train left Jersey City yesterday or last evening for Philadelphia. Trains passed between Jersey City and Newark several times during the day.

The Cincinnati Express train due at Jersey City at 5:19 P. M., on Sunday, and which was imbedded in the snow at Hohokus on Sunday and Sunday night, reached Jersey City at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A train came through from Paterson reaching Jersey City at about 1 o'clock. The Chicago Express train left Jersey City at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and the Night Express at 5 o'clock last evening. It was expected that a milk train would arrive this morning.

The Jersey City ferry-boats made their trips yesterday with regularity, and it was expected that they would be able to do so during the night.

The boats on the Barclay-street ferry—three in number—were running with considerable regularity yesterday. The boats on the Canal-street and Christopher-street ferry have not yet resumed their trips.

The train which left Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, arrived at Jersey City at 11¾ o'clock last night.

The combined Chicago Express train—the Mail train and the Cincinnati Express train—which left Owego at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, reached Jersey City at 12 o'clock last night. It was drawn by two locomotives, and was preceded as far as Rutgers by two locomotives to break the road.

The Weather Elsewhere.

RAILROAD TRAVEL, NAVIGATION, THE MAILS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

No trains have arrived. An engine started this morning on the Baltimore road to clear the track.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20—6 P. M.

The trains experienced great difficulty in getting through. The communication will be irregular for several days. No trains arrived at Alexandria from the South up to four this P. M. The trains from Baltimore of last evening and this morning arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon. New-York dates to Saturday evening only have been received.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

No trains have, up to 5 o'clock, passed over the roads between Springfield and Boston, and no trains have as yet passed as far as Bridgeport from New-Haven. Between New-Haven and Springfield the trains have worked through yesterday and to-day. The tracks were never more obstructed than at present, and regular operations cannot be expected earlier than Thursday.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

No train from the East arrived to-day. The Western train reached here last night. Another snow-storm commenced here to-day.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The weather has moderated considerably since yesterday. No New-York mails have been received since Sunday, owing to the detention of the trains on the Hudson River Road. The trains arrive from all quarters greatly behind time. They will probably be running regularly to-morrow.

UTICA, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

No trains arrived this week on the Black River Road. On the Central Railroad the trains are very much behind time, but the road is open.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Jan. 20.—10 P. M.

The New-York Sunday mail train arrived this evening at Westhaven, about two miles distant, where it stays on account of the snow in the Long Cut. The passengers walked from Westhaven here. Some of them had walked from Stratford Junction to Milford in the storm of last night, freezing the ears and fingers. The New-York Mail and Express trains are reported by telegraph to have arrived at Stamford this evening. The Boston train has reached Worcester. The Springfield train is just in. There will be no chance for travel on most of the roads till Thursday.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The weather is fine and moderate this morning. At sunset last night the Harbor was closed over down to the Castle by about one foot thickness of solid ice, and the steamers were unable to go through it. Great efforts will be made to-day to open a channel, otherwise the *America* due to-night cannot come up. The Chelsea and East Boston Ferry boats continue running but with great difficulty.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.—P. M.

The steamtugs to-day have succeeded in opening a clear channel, so that all vessels can enter and leave the harbor without impediment.

Considerable progress has been made to-day in breaking out the Railroads, but communication with distant points cannot probably be resumed for one or two days yet. The propeller *Potomska*, which left New-Bedford for New-York, reached Sand's Point at 4 o'clock A. M., on Monday, where she safely landed her passengers. She remains off the Point in the ice.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Western Road is open from this point East to Worcester and West to Chatham Four Corners, with every probability of being open through to Albany to-night. No trains from Boston has reached Worcester, although a snow-plow and engines were started from Boston at 6½ o'clock, A. M.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 20—P. M.

The railroads are clear to Greenfield on the North, and to Albany on the West. One track is clear to New-Haven on the South; the other is blocked up at Wallingford. From Boston the first train through is expected at 11 o'clock. The New-York express train of this morning is fast at Bridgeport for the night. It will take another day to get the roads all clear.

The Northern Road is open from Springfield to New-Haven. The Connecticut Road is open to Greenfield, but there is no communication beyond that place as yet.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

From within three-quarters of a mile of the town the Bay is entirely free of ice to the ocean. Steamboats or propellers can now easily reach our wharves. Providence is effectually closed for the present.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The streets are blockaded with snow, and communication is cut off from all points. No trains have arrived here since Sunday night. The Governor elect was compelled to walk twelve miles to be present to-day at the inauguration. Only two Senators and three members of the Legislature are in town.

No trains from New-York or Philadelphia arrived here to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Sunday evening New-York train reached here this evening. No trains have arrived from the South as yet.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

There was a slight fall of snow this evening. The Washington 4½ o'clock afternoon train reached this city about 8 o'clock. No other trains arrived to-day.

The Storm—Effects at Sea and on the Coast.

The telegraph brings tidings of disasters occasioned by the late storm from every direction. The ship *California*, from Surinam, at Gloucester, Mass., dragged out of that harbor during the gale of Monday, and brought up on Cohasset Rocks in the evening. She is a total loss. There were only three of the crew on board who were saved. The bark *New Hampshire* of Portland, RANDALL, from Mobile for Boston, struck on the outer Cohasset Rocks on the evening of Monday, beat over and went on the Black Ledge, half a mile from the shore. One man was drowned, one had an arm, and another a leg broken; the rest of the crew were rescued by the life boat; vessel total loss.

Bark *Tulsan*, from Cadiz for Boston, went ashore at Swampscott, during the gale of Sunday night, and the whole crew, with vessel and cargo, were lost.

The Government light-ship which is stationed eight miles east of Sandy Hook, dragged her anchors ten miles to the Southward, where she brought up. A steamer will be sent to bring her to her old station. This vessel is in command of Capt. CONOVER, one of the most capable officers in the exposed service.

The high tides caused by the easterly blow broke up the ice in the Shrewsbury River, carrying away SOREN'S Dock; the telegraph wire which crosses this river at the Highlands being broken down by the gale, was carried off by the ice and lost.

Pilot-boats *George W. Blunt* (No. 11) and the *New-York* (No. 8) are both ashore on Coney Island. They yesterday had their signals flying, Union down. The *New-York* is since reported as having got off.

Brig *Sudge Mattocay*, from Aux Cayes for Boston, went ashore, Monday night, on Cliff point, Scituate.

Bark *Lucy Ann*, from Matanzas for Boston, which put into Newport on Tuesday last, dragged ashore near Fort Adams, and has three feet water in the hold. Assistance had been sent to her.

The two steamers of the Erie Railroad Company are frozen in above Fort Washington on the North River. The steamer *W. H. Webb* went up yesterday to extricate one of them—the *New-Haven*—but was unable to reach her for the ice.

The ship *Java*, erroneously reported ashore, was yesterday brought up in tow of the steamtug *Corsa*.

None of the Sound steamers left yesterday, and there were no arrivals from Stonington, Providence, Fall River, New-Bedford or Norwich.

The Wrecked Brig and Lost Crew—Her Name Discovered.

The brig already reported wrecked near the Ocean House, N. J., on Sunday at 11 o'clock, proves to have been the *Endless*, belonging to some Eastern port, with a cargo of logwood, scrap iron and copper, which is strewn along the beach. She has gone to pieces—*every soul on board of her having perished!* Some of the bodies have been found upon the beach; the name of one of them was JAMES KNOX. Other particulars of this painful wreck, and a full list of her crew, will be looked for with much anxiety. The telegraph to the Highlands is again in working order, and we shall receive further details probably to-day. The foregoing positive information settles the question of the identity of the vessel, and leaves the brig *Golden Land* to be accounted for. This vessel was seen at anchor back of Sandy Hook on Sunday, and again on Monday, by pilot boats *New-York* and *George Steers*.

Disasters Reported by Telegraph.

WRECK OF THE BARK NEW-EMPIRE ON COHASSET ROCKS—TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP CALIFORNIA—WRECK OF THE BARK TEDESCO—ALL HANDS LOST, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The bark *New Empire*, of Portland, RANDALL, from Mobile for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, struck on the outer Cohasset rocks last evening at six o'clock. She beat over and went on the Black Ledge, half a mile from the shore, where she bilged and is full of water. The crew were saved by the life-boat. One man was drowned, one had an arm broken, and another a leg broken.

The ship *California*, from Surinam, which arrived at Gloucester a few days since, dragged out of that harbor yesterday, during the gale, with three men on board, and went ashore last evening on Cohasset Rocks, both where the bark *New Empire* is ashore. The vessel became a total loss. The crew were saved.

The bark *Tedesco*, from Cadiz for Boston, went ashore at Swampscott during the gale of Sunday night. The vessel, cargo and all hands were lost.

The ship *Orissa*, Capt. SEARS, from Calcutta Oct. 5, of and for Boston, went ashore during the gale of Sunday night on Nauset Beach, and has bilged. The mate and three of the crew were drowned. Capt. SEARS, together with Mr. FRANK T. ROLLINS, the supercargo, and the rest of the crew, were saved. The *Orissa* had a valuable cargo, consigned to B. C. MORSE. The bark *E. A. Cochran*, of Searsport, Capt. COCHRAN, from Apalachicola for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore about three miles to the eastward of Race Point Light, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning. The crew succeeded in getting on shore, and took refuge in the Massachusetts Humane Society's House, where they remained until daylight, and reached Provincetown on Monday afternoon. The mate is badly frozen. The bark commenced discharging yesterday afternoon, and some hopes are entertained that she may be got off. She lies high up on the beach. The bark *Charles William*, Capt. DASHINGTON, from Savannah for Boston, is in the ice of South Yarmouth. The schooner *Augusta Parker*, from Halifax for New-York, put into Provincetown, with the loss of her mainsail, mainboom and jib.

An unknown schooner was seen drifting past Highland Light this afternoon. She was without sails or booms. The crew were seen on board. She, doubtless, drifted to sea. The schooner *Bonnetta*, Captain HOWARD, was blown out on Sunday and struck a rock off Marblehead, losing her rudder and causing the vessel to leak badly. She afterwards got off, drifted towards the bay and went ashore on Race Point on Monday night. One man was drowned in attempting to get ashore. The cook was frozen to death. The schooners *Granite State* and *Panama* were at anchor off Hyannis Breakwater on Sunday during the gale. They both dragged their anchors and went ashore on the Southwest Ground. The *Granite State* got off afterwards, with the assistance of men from the shore. The *Panama* remains ashore with her masts cut away. The schooner *Nile* drifted out of Gloucester, and lost two men named BENJAMIN BALL of Eastport, and HENRY BROOKINS the cook. The bark *Chester Young*, from Philadelphia for Boston, was in the ice on Sunday off Monomoy, but during the gale she drifted in a south-west direction, and has not been seen at last accounts. The gale was severe at Provincetown. It commenced blowing heavily on Sunday, and by 10 P. M. it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued blowing with great violence until 10 P. M. on Monday night. At the commencement of the gale, there were about twenty vessels at anchor in the harbor, and on Monday morning they had all dragged their anchors.

GLOUCESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The snow storm here was very severe. The schooner *Queen of the Cape*, went ashore in the night on Ten Pound Island. The schooner *Trader*, of Rockland, loaded with lime, stranded, and is filled with water. The brig *Ploughshare*, of Camden, was obliged to have her masts cut away. The crew were taken off by the life-boat. The crew of another schooner came off in their own boat in the afternoon. Several other vessels went to sea, and it may be a few days before we find how much damage has been done. Six bodies have drifted ashore from the wreck of the bark *Tedesco*. The following is a list of her officers and crew: Captain, H. PATTERSON; first mate, Edward Joball; second mate, Thomas Andrea; cook, Henry Dow; crew—Nichol Jackson, Charles Patterson, Charles Nelson, Edward Jackson, Frederick Hurd, Boston Nelson and William Nelson.

☞ The members of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, or rather a bare majority of them, met last night in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, and had what is generally characterized as "a lively time of it." The subject of debate was a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. TILTON, denouncing Slavery. After a prolonged discussion, his propositions were postponed indefinitely, and a series of resolutions offered by Mr. HAVEN, expressing the sentiments of the Association as opposed to Slavery, but merely in contradiction to the newspaper and other statements heretofore made in reference to the matter, was carried by a vote of about 87 to 24. The proceedings, which were very exciting, were not terminated till 12¼ o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co., Southwest Exchange, and 128 Broadway. Morse Printing Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Correspondent of the Daily Times Again Before the Investigating Committee.

The Arrest of Chester—Examination of an Ex-Member of Congress.

The Outrages by the Venezuelan Government—Debate in the Senate on Abolishing the Fishing Bounties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Your Correspondent was recalled to-day by the Investigating Committee, when he was again asked what members of the House had ever requested him to procure them pecuniary interests in pending measures. I had before sworn that I never had agreed to advance their wishes, that I had never attempted to do it directly or indirectly, and that I therefore had no knowledge of the consummation of corruption in these cases. To-day, I positively but respectfully refused to answer the interrogatory, no matter what the penalty, placing my refusal on the distinct ground that I could not answer without a dishonorable breach of confidence.

It will be seen that an answer would constitute evidence only of a desire of the parties to be corrupted, and not of actual crime. Having assumed this position from convictions of duty, I shall maintain it regardless of consequences.

Without receiving any official notice as to what steps are proposed, I understand that the Committee will to-morrow ask of the House an order for the Sergeant-at-Arms to take me into custody for contempt. The Committee's argument is, that as the Act of Congress of the 3d of May, 1798, clothes select committees with the power to administer oaths, and makes false swearing before them perjury, they thus have a judicial character, and power to punish for contempt. While this is a good argument in favor of conferring such power "by law," they seem to overlook the fact that even Courts only get that power by regular legal enactment.

I suppose, nevertheless, that the House will usurp the power, and violate the constitutional provision against depriving a citizen of liberty except by due process of law, and afterwards tell him that Congress is protected from the consequences of their usurpation by another provision against suing the Government.

The personal inconvenience I can endure with commendable philosophy; the public wrong is of far greater consequence. Let the public remember, however, that the Committee have ample facts before them already to justify the investigation.

We learn that one train this afternoon from Baltimore, to which place the road is now open, through the energetic efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Telegraphic advices are that the road to Philadelphia is not likely to be open for two or three days.

S.

The Investigating Committee.

ARREST OF THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT RECALLED—EXAMINATION OF AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has sent a telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, stating that he has arrested Mr. CHESTER, who refused to appear before the Corruption Investigating Committee; but both were detained there in consequence of the effects of the storm.

Mr. SIMONTON was recalled to-day and informed by the Committee that they had come to the unanimous determination to insist on his answering the question in substance. "You have admitted that members of Congress have approached you confidentially with a request to you to procure them a pecuniary interest in measures pending before the House. We ask you to give the names of such members?" After some suggestions by the Committee to the Witness as to the extent of its duty and powers in such cases, Mr. SIMONTON answered substantially as follows: "I do not 'here' disputa the powers of the Committee. I have not declined to answer the question on that ground. I have all due respect for the House and the Committee. My refusal is not based upon a desire to screen individual members, nor can it be supposed that an answer to the question would reflect discredit upon me. I have read, in deference to to the wishes of the Committee, the case of ANDERSON against DUNN, and after full deliberation, as to what I ought to do in view of that case, and from other considerations, have come to the determination that I must persist in declining to answer, no matter what the penalty I may incur, because to do so would involve a dishonorable breach of confidence."

Mr. CHASE, an ex-member of Congress, was before the Corruption Investigating Committee this morning. He was asked whether he, as agent, or in any other capacity, of any Company, ever executed any bond or obligation to convey any land or any other valuable consideration to any person or persons, on condition that any Railroad bill passed, or, pending in this Congress, should pass. Mr. CHASE respectfully denied the right of the Committee to inquire into his private dealings with persons other than members of Congress, and declined to answer the question, as he was advised by his counsel he had the right to do.

The Outrages Upon American Citizens by the Venezuelan Government—Restoration of the Bark Resolute—The Hermitage, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, to-day transmitted the voluminous correspondence relative to the Venezuelan Government driving certain American citizens from the Aves Guano Islands. Mr. MAHON, in a letter to the American resident Minister at Caracoas, dated the present month, urges him to press the settlement of this subject on the Government of Venezuela, saying it is no defence for the spoliation of our citizens' property, their forcible expulsion, and their heavy losses, to say the Islands belong to some other nation than Venezuela; and that there are facts, abundantly sustained by evidence, of gross outrage upon the persons and property of our citizens, and of heavy losses thereupon consequent.

The President sent to both Houses a message inclosing the correspondence relative to the restoration of the bark *Resolute* to the British Government, and showing that the joint resolution of Congress on that subject was strictly carried out. The material facts have already been published.

The President also transmitted a message inclosing a communication from the Governor of Tennessee, offering this Government, in obedience to an act of the Legislature of that State, the Hermitage for a Branch Military Academy.

In executive session to-day, the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations made a favorable report on the Central American Treaty. The Senate assigned some day next week for its consideration.

Mr. GIDDINGS was present in the House yesterday, and apparently well.

XXXIVth Congress--Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

BOUNTIES TO FISHING VESSELS.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill repealing all laws or parts of laws allowing bounties to vessels employed on the Banks or other Cod-fisheries.

He said that during the last sixty years about $16,000,000 had been drawn from the Treasury in payment of such bounties, and codfishermen of two or three New-England States were now receiving something like $900,000 annually. This sum is divided between ship-owners and captains of 1,300 vessels engaged in cod fishery, and was drawn from the Treasury in violation of almost every provision of law by which this privileged class was created. It was the intention of the act to divide this bounty among the fishermen, yet it is monopolized by the owners and captains of those vessels. Twenty-five States are made to pay tribute to the codfish aristocracy of six States. In consequence of the habitual violation of the law, Collectors of Customs, as he was advised at the Treasury Department, were asking for an increase in the number of revenue cutters, involving a corresponding increase in expenditures, repairs, &c., in order to watch fishermen and prevent them from perpetrating these frauds on the Treasury. Hence it would be seen that the result of this bounty was that the farmers, mechanics, and miners of the country were taxed in order to raise $900,000 per annum to distribute among wealthy shipowners, principally of Maine and Massachusetts, for attending to their own business, and were then taxed 20 or 30 per cent. to provide proper guards to keep these men from robbing the Government. This was a question not merely of political economy but political morality. It was a question whether Congress shall longer continue to offer a premium for fraud and perjury. He would prove by the friends of the measure that these men went out not so much to catch codfish as to catch bounty. He urged the repeal of the bounties for the additional reason that the cause which originated them no longer exists. They were originally granted in consequence of a very high duty on salt, but the present duty on that article is so low as to be scarcely felt; again, at that time codfish was only a fish of not any very great commercial value, but now mackerel, herring and whale were far more valuable, and the pursuit of the latter was far more hazardous and expensive. In spite of more than sixty years' earning and the assistance of ten millions of dollars from the Treasury, codfish is the same pitiable, puny beatitude that it was in 1793, when the first bounties were granted. "If we must have such a bantling, let us," said Mr. CLAY, "take up something which will in time do the country some credit."

Mr. SEWARD said the objects of these bounties must have been to promote the commerce and fortify the navigating interests of the United States, so as to enable successful competition with the navigating interests of Great Britain and other European countries. More than a hundred years a very vigorous opposition was made to the treaty of peace between France and England, upon the ground that the treaty permitted the citizens of the latter country to participate in the codfisheries within three leagues of the coast; and more or less the same policy was continued throughout so long as this country was under the government of Great Britain. He would say to the Senator from Alabama that it was no aristocracy that was engaged in taking fish. If either class was especially interested in this measure it was probably the Democracy of New-England, and it was, therefore, "codfish Democracy," instead of "codfish aristocracy." It was not the aristocracy of society that were chiefly concerned in the cheapness of codfish, but it enters, like tea, coffee, sugar and salt, into the consumption of the poor, rather than the rich. He regarded the attempts to raise prejudice against the fishing bounties on such grounds as unjust. There might be grounds for the charge that the continuance of these bounties encouraged frauds on the revenue, but the moment any Government began to raise revenue in any manner, either by direct or indirect taxation, the moment that it began to tax any branch of industry, that moment the door was opened for jobs and frauds of various kinds. But since this was not a measure of revenue, but one relating to commerce, he moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CLAY had no objection to such reference, and when the bill again came up he would enter fully into the subject in reply to the Senator from New-York, and produce proof for every statement that he had made.

Mr. FESSENDEN referred to the vituperative strain of remark, not only against the laws granting bounties but to the operation of those laws, in which Mr. CLAY had seen proper to indulge. He (FESSENDEN) was of the opinion that there must be some good reason why these laws passed in the first place, and continued on the Statute Book more than sixty years. He believed that when the subject was again discussed there would be found two sides to the question. There might be wrong in the matter, but he believed the good had over balanced the evil.

Mr. CLAY said if he had used harsh language it was fully justified by the constituents of the Senator from Maine. When the law of 1793 was brought forward it was condemned by Mr. JEFFERSON, in a report, as unconstitutional, and he (CLAY) would, at a future time show how the passage of the law was effected. He could not be just or generous towards tyranny, and he knew of no greater tyranny than taking the money out of the pockets of one class and putting it in the pockets of another—not in consideration of any public service, but merely for doing their own business.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Commerce.

NAVAL DEPOT.

The bill to establish a Naval Depôt at Brunswick, Georgia, was discussed for two hours, but without coming to any conclusion upon it the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The House passed the bill extending the land laws to the lands lying east of the Cascade Mountains.

ARIZONIA.

The House then took up the adverse report on the petition of the inhabitants of Arizonia, praying for the establishment of a Territorial Government, and other business, in accordance with the special order relative to Territories.

LEGISLATION FOR THE TERRITORIES.

The House passed bills appropriating $30,000 for a Penitentiary at Nebraska; establishing three additional Land districts in that Territory, and for completing and opening roads in Oregon, Washington and Minnesota Territories. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Senate met at 4½ P. M., but no quorum being present they adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 20.

The Bank Superintendent sent in a report in reply to resolutions inquiring as to the prospect of recovering the value of the bills of the Lewis County Bank, and whether the Bank Fund can be used advantageously in buying up bank fund stock and thereby benefit the holders of broken Safety Fund bank notes; and whether the Legislature can constitutionally increase the contributions to the Bank Fund by especial call upon the Safety Bank Fund. The Superintendent is entirely ignorant of the present condition of the Bank. The present laws of the State divest the Superintendent of all power relating to an insolvent Bank, except to apply to the Attorney-General for an injunction and to refuse to allow the issue of the notes. This he did in the case of the Lewis County Bank. The sole liability of the Bank at the time of its failure, except to the stockholders, was for outstanding circulation $126,383. Not a dollar had been redeemed and there are no assets of the Bank in the Superintendent's hands. The disposal of the surplus Bank Fund after 1866 rests with the Legislature, under whose appropriation the balance remaining, if any, can be paid to the bill holders of the Lewis County Bank. A table is submitted which shows the Bank Fund Stock due in 1861 will require an advance from the Treasury of over $18,000. Every dollar of stock due in 1858 is held by the State Trust Fund. The Superintendent cannot recommend any action by the Legislature which may produce repudiation, even temporarily, of the Bank Fund Stock due in 1858.

The Supply Bill of 1856 was then read by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

News from Kansas.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. GRARY—THE CONVENTION, ETC.

LECOMPTON, K. T., 3d St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Territorial Legislature is in session, but has done nothing important. Governor GRARY's message recommends the repeal of several bogus laws, but is supposed to favor the Pro-Slavery Party. He fully sustains the bogus Legislature, and recommends them to take steps for the formation of a State Constitution. He sustains the Nebraska bill. There is a full attendance of both Houses, and they are all as Pro-Slavery as ever.

The Convention is still in session, but most of the business is dead in arrest. Preparations are making to carry the constitutional elections. It is understood to-day with Calhoun if he can be got to consent to be a candidate not fatal to the Slave party. None but true Pro-Slavery men are allowed to sit as delegates in the Convention. Governor GRARY has no influence over the Convention, and he has little or none over the Legislature.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

In the House to-day, Mr. FIELD, of Hampden, presented a petition of the "New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company," signed by the President and three Directors, asking protection against competition in the use of the telegraph across the Atlantic, from Newfoundland to Ireland, provided said Company shall within a specified time cause to be constructed such a line of telegraph, and shall keep and maintain the same for the purposes of telegraphic communication. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

Re-election of Mr. Harlan to the United States Senate from Iowa.

DES MOINES, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN was re-elected United States Senator from Iowa, on Friday last, by 20 majority over SAMUEL MCKENNEY, Democrat.

Inauguration of the Governor of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Hon. WILLIAM A. NEWELL was inaugurated as Governor of New-Jersey at 1 o'clock. He delivered an inaugural message, promising to administer the Government on the principles of equality and justice.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The two Houses having failed to meet in Convention to elect a Treasurer, it will require the passage of a new law to do so.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad has been placed in the hands of Trustees, of whom J. M. WILSON is the agent. The road is indebted to the amount of $1,000,000.

The Exchange Bank of Bangor.

BANGOR, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Supreme Court, to-day, made the injunction permanent on the Exchange Bank, and appointed R. L. HAMLIN, E. S. PARSONS, and D. W. HOWARD, Receivers. The Court declined making a summary decision regarding DENNETT's attachment of the specie, as the Sheriff and his bondsmen are responsible for the final decision as to the legality of the seizure.

Sudden Death.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

NATHANIEL DAVIS, one of our oldest citizens, fell dead in the street this morning.

Telegraph Lines and the Storm.

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm on Monday, most of the telegraph lines were in good working order, and were of incalculable advantage to railroad travelers and belated travelers as well as the business public generally. The storm was most severe at the East, but the American Telegraph Company's lines to Halifax transmitted four or five thousand words of the steamer *America's* news besides serving their usual patrons with their accustomed promptness. Next to the East the storm was most severely felt at the North-west, but the wires of the New-York and Buffalo Company worked perfectly, as usual, throughout the day, to Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans. Of the direct lines to the South, only one—the House Washington Line—worked this side of Baltimore, but that was in good order throughout the day. The Magnetic, and the Washington and New-Orleans lines, were unable to work from Sunday night till Tuesday forenoon.

The Press and the Committee of Investigation.

From the Sunday Mirror.

We observe that several newspapers are criticising the Editor of the New-York Times for his conduct before the Corruption-Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives. The Times states that Mr. RAYMOND declined to "reveal the source" from that high tone of self-denying virtue with which the Press opposed the world. We fail to see the ability in that light. Mr. RAYMOND could not be compelled to be admissible in a Court of Justice) to offer on the subject; his information came in confidence, and he published it as editors habitually publish intelligence, from the moral conviction of its truth. To suppose that a journalist has personal knowledge of every statement made public through his columns, or that he can justify every paragraph by the individual oath, is absurd. The editor of the Times, we presume, refused to give up the name of his correspondent, and assumed the responsibility of his communication; affirming to the last that he had sufficient information to satisfy him of the truth of the charges made in his journal.

The alleged silence of Mr. RAYMOND was, in refusing to reveal

PARIS GOSSIP.

Imperial Blandishments—Private Chambers an Antiquity—Excitement in the Diplomatic Corps—Love and Polignacism.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

Decidedly the Emperor is growing weak. His unfortunate demonstration of personal spite against Switzerland awakened attention to the possibility of such a fact, and the subsequent publication of M. Fould's paper on his Majesty's extravagant munificence to the poor, does not diminish the belief. The object of this document surpasses comprehension. The imperial Machiavel tells Augustus he is giving too much money to the poor, whereupon Augustus orders that the servant shall publish the fact to the world. The cringing Jew Minister and his Majesty hold a consultation on the subject of the civil list. In this consultation it is found that the magnificent *fêtes* of St. Cloud, Compiegne and the Tuileries, the immense expense of the half a dozen well-filled stables and hunting-keeps of his Majesty, and the enormous number of officials and decorities at the principal palaces of the imperial family, are consuming, or have consumed, nearly the entire year's salary which his Majesty draws from the Treasury, and it is agreed between them that M. Fould is to draw up an address in which he is to request his Majesty for his extravagance in good works towards the poor, and recommend a restriction for the future. The document is accordingly drawn up and is sent to the people through the columns of the *Moniteur*.

His Majesty's salary is twenty-five millions of francs a year. The twenty-seven palaces of France, which yield a revenue of ten millions and cost four, yield him six millions more, or a total annual salary from the Treasury of the country, of thirty one millions. The extravagance with which M. Fould reproaches his Majesty is an item of six millions of francs. The twenty-five millions remaining, it must be allowed, do not exactly constitute his Majesty a man without resources. Where does his Majesty place the surplus of his salary? If he does not buy lands or stocks, as did LOUIS PHILIPPE, nor hoard it up, it must pass rapidly out to the people again as fast as drawn from the Treasury, in the payment of the expenses of his different palaces; and thus the evil of a large salary is not so great. Thus far there is no evidence that his Majesty does retain a son of his salary from a rapid return into circulation again, and this is the excusable side of the affair.

But it is understood that this large salary is given the Emperor precisely to enable him to give liberally to the poor, in order to consolidate his popularity and his power. Six millions, it would be supposed, is not a very exaggerated proportion of a salary of thirty-one millions, where this salary is purposely large, in order to allow liberal charity. But M. FOULD, the keeper of His Majesty's purse-strings, not content to enumerate, with the particularity of a kitchen-maid's bill, all the details of the Imperial charities, adds that Her Majesty, also, is too generous in her inroads on the civil list. She, too, comes in for a share of the authorized reproaches of the Minister. The comedy is thus transformed into a farce of the most transparent consistency, and, instead of convincing the subjects of their Majesties' liberality, everybody laughs at the want of adroitness in getting the affair up.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AN ANTIQUARY.

Perhaps you did not know that Prince NAPOLEON made pretensions to being a man of science, a genuine antiquary, on the high road to fame and the French Academy. He made his *début* in this capacity as President of the Great Exhibition of 1855, with what success, the two big volumes entitled *Scientific Journeys of Prince Napoleon to the Great Exhibition*," written by somebody else, tells. In these examinations the Prince placed his glass to his eye, uttered a convulsive "ah!" as an object was presented for his inspection, and passed on to something else, with the remark that that was not what he wanted to see, and so on to the end of the Exhibition. But as to getting the Prince to examine any object in detail, so as to give an opinion on its merits, I have never heard any man claim that he saw or heard such a performance.

Then the Prince, to the amusement of the Academy, undertook the protection of the Aluminium discovery, and lately profited at a smelting of this metal sixty miles from Paris. Lastly the Prince made a scientific, chronographic and bacchic voyage (for they danced and drank enormously) to the North seas. From thence he has brought back a museum of what-have-you of a supreme mediocrity with a few exceptions, which might have been found complete and entire in the cabinet of the most zealous antiquary, but they came from afar, and people open wide their eyes when they see the Prince's collection. People are so indulgent for anything that comes from a long distance. If they had been bought in the curiosity shops of Paris, where they seem to have come from, nobody would give himself the trouble of a visit to the Museum of the Palais Royale. What a gaping, credulous world this is!

All this is to be crowned by a magnificent two-volume quarto work of designs and letter-press on this same voyage and its results, as seen in the Palais Royale Museum, to be paid for out of the public treasury, so as to help the Prince on towards the door of the Academy of Sciences. If the *Constitutionnel* is yet alive when the Prince's scientific voyage appears, we hope it will not forget its criticism published a few days ago on Commodore PERRY's voyage to Japan, in which it claims that the 550 pages of long-drawn-out matter which that book contains, would have been much more profitably contained in two columns of a journal, or in 30 pages of a pamphlet.

I forgot to enumerate in its place another of the Prince's claims to the titles and honors of the Academy. In the Avenue Montaigne the Prince is building a palace, (convenient to Mabille,) but such a palace! The style of the exterior is that of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and might from its appearance have been transported bodily from the lava recesses of one of those cities. The interior is gothic, and the whole structure is a struggling attempt over a large space of ground to reproduce a something that indistinctly recalls to mind the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The "boys" have already found a name for it; they call it *la casserue "Pion-Pion."* "Gen. Pion-Pion" Roman style is the temple of Diana, after which it is modeled. As an experiment in the introduction of a new style of architecture, the Government pays the expenses.

Is it these pursuits that has given the Prince such a partiality for the *artistes* (read actresses) of His Majesty's Theatre?

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN A FURY.

A few days ago the first ball of the season took place at the Tuileries. It was given in honor of the young Prince of Prussia, and the number of invited guests was five hundred. To this ball only three or four members of the diplomatic corps were invited, and the indignation of the rest was fearful. Neufchatel stock fell at once below zero. The quarrel between Prussia and Switzerland sunk into insignificance before this new grievance, and was totally forgotten for the space of twenty hours. Ministers hurriedly jumped into their carriages and drove to the houses of other Ministers to know if they also were left, and if not, why, and who was? Finally, a deputation was sent to the Duke of BASSANO to demand an explanation, when the Duke insisted that inasmuch as it was a *soirée dansante*—five hundred!—they had no right to take offence.

THE DEATH OF M. DE SALVANDY.

It must be a source of especial gratification to the friends of this good man to see the universal praise which is showered on him in the way of obituary notices in the journals. His goodness of character seems to have been *his* prominent trait. On his death-bed, and when he could no longer speak, he asked his wife to hand him a slate, when he wrote and handed to her, "Sixty years of existence, thirty-two years of happiness." His disease was a carcinomatous tumor on the back and side of the neck.

MOUSTACHES AND THE LAW.

A novel scene lately occurred in one of our provincial courts of justice. A number of young advocates were to be admitted to practice at the bar. Among the number was one who carried a few hairs on his upper lip, in imitation of a moustache. When the eyes of the Judge fell on this profanation of the law, his Honor declared that M. BLANCHARD could not not be permitted to take the oath. An explanation was demanded and given. It was no use to assert that the law in olden times was dispensed by long beards, and by them alone, and that justice did not suffer thereby. Times had changed, and the Judge was incorrigible.

LOVE AND POLIGNACISM.

A short time ago I gave you the history of a marriage between a Lieutenant-Colonel of the French service and a lady of Paris, performed under unusual circumstances, and afterwards repudiated by the Colonel. The lady brought suit for a hundred thousand francs damages, and the trial is now going on before one of the tribunals of this city. From the opening speech of M. BRANCHU, the distinguished lawyer and counsel for the lady, I learn some new facts in this novel case. The lady is a widow of an army officer. The Colonel was the friend of the deceased officer, and to him was consigned the guardianship of a son of the deceased. The Colonel was thus brought frequently into the company of the widow, an intercourse which naturally finished by an interchange of affection. On the part of the widow such a result was still more natural, from the fact that her late husband had been rather repulsive to her, and her heart was totally free for a first love. The widow discovered that the Colonel had another object of affection in Algiers, by whom he had a child, and to whom he still clung; so she took poison. The Colonel and the priest arrived at the same moment at the bed of the dying woman, the priest to perform absolution, the Colonel to offer repentance and reparation. On questioning the doctors the Colonel was told that Madame could not live twelve hours. He at once proposed to Madame and the priest a marriage *in extremis*. It was accepted and performed in good faith. The lady recovered slowly, the Colonel for some days acknowledging the validity and sacredness of the union. But finally he changed his opinion, and left for the Crimea, repudiating, before he started, the marriage. When the widow recovered, she repaired to the Crimea in the company of a friend and witness, and there had an interview with her husband. She demanded to know his intentions, and on his refusing to acknowledge her, she drew from her breast a poignard and stabbed herself twice before they could arrest her arm. She was conveyed to Constantinople, and was soon ready to convalesce from her wounds. From there she returned to Paris. When the war was terminated and the Colonel returned to Paris, his wife again visited him, and on again being refused, she attempted a second time to take her life as before with a poignard. But the Colonel seized her and wrested the instrument from her hand.

The Colonel's defence is, that the marriage was performed under circumstances which absolves him from all moral obligation, and that so long as the civil portion of the marriage contract was not performed, as required by the law of France, he is therefore not civilly bound. He pretends that the widow's sickness was a feint.

The ablest lawyers of France are engaged on this trial, and, as I mentioned before, the Archbishop of Paris authorized the prosecution of the suit. The interest in the issue is therefore very great.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Convention of the Liberal Party—Representation by Population—Free Trade—Incorporation of Hudson's Bay Territory—Meeting of Parliament on 26th February—A Remarkable Poisoning Case—The Accused Bailed Out.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Friday Jan. 9, 1857.

An important political Convention met, yesterday, in this city, having for its object the more thorough organization of the Liberal Party, and the adoption of a distinct and comprehensive platform to place before the country, in view of the approaching elections. There were present about fifteen Upper Canada members of Parliament, some forty editors of Reform journals, and, in addition, about one hundred and twenty delegates from various sections of the country. Hon. ADAM FERGUSSON, of Woodhill, a member of the Legislative Council, and one of the oldest Reformers in the country, presided over the deliberations of the Convention. The prominent feeling which induced the holding of the Convention, was the impression that the aggressions of Lower Canada, which, greatly inferior in wealth, intelligence and population, to Upper Canada, yet has an equal voice in the Legislature, must now be fairly withstood, or still more disastrous consequences of the Union may be looked for than any hitherto experienced. For a number of years the French Canadian doughfaces have had the ascendancy in our Legislature and Government, and they have improved it to the best advantage for themselves. Every year they draw large sums of money from the public exchequer for their nunneries and ecclesiastical seminaries, and for public works which are of no utility to the Province and yield no adequate return for the expenditure. They draw upon the public revenue also for purposes which in Upper Canada are provided for by local assessments. Thus in Upper Canada jurors are paid by the respective municipalities from local funds. In Lower Canada, by an act passed only two years ago, the jurors are paid out of the public chest. And what creates even still more dissatisfaction in this section of the Province, is that the Lower Canadian Roman Catholics use their influence in the Legislature to introduce their own ideas into Upper Canadian institutions,—tampering, for example, with our noble, unsectarian system of common school education, which will compare with any in the best of the New-England States, by denouncing mixed schools as godless, and endeavoring to split up the population into sects, in the matter of education. The feeling in Upper Canada against these aggressions has year by year been growing stronger, and a political party representing that feeling has gradually gathered strength, until now there is every prospect that something will very speedily be done that will materially abate the grievance.

At the meeting yesterday, the first and most important resolution adopted, embodying the great rallying cry of the party, and the grand remedy for the evils complained of, read as follows:

"That the union of the two Canadas can never be held as firmly established, nor be attended with the happy results anticipated at its formation, so long as a territorial distinction is maintained between Upper and Lower Canada, and the inhabitants of one section can, with justice, complain that they occupy an inferior position to their fellow-subjects in the other; that justice and good policy alike, demand that all the inhabitants of United Canada shall be treated as one people, and that REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT SHALL BE BASED ON POPULATION, WITHOUT REGARD TO A SEMBLANCE LINE BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA."

The second resolution affirmed the principle that, wherever practicable, there ought to be uniform legislation for the whole Province. The third, that Parliament should not legislate in matters of religion, nor appropriate the public money to sectarian uses. The fourth, that all the Common Schools of Canada should be placed under one uniform system of superintendence and instruction, free from sectarianism.

The fifth resolution, affirming the propriety of adopting a Free Trade policy and a system of direct taxation, elicited rather a warm discussion. A few of the members of the Convention were, in theory, opposed to a Free Trade policy, and ably argued their side of the question, and a few more questioned the propriety of adopting the principle, although sound, as a plank in the platform of the party. The resolution, however, was finally adopted, with less than a dozen dissentients.

The sixth resolution was on the subject of administrative reform, declaring that there should be a thorough overhauling of our whole departmental system in which many abuses have grown up. The seventh declared the expediency of a system of registration for qualified Parliamentary voters. The eighth was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the country known as the Hudson's Bay Territory ought no longer to be cut off from civilization, and that it is the duty of the Legislature and Executive of Canada to open negotiations with the Imperial Government for the incorporation of the said Territory as CANADIAN SOIL."

This matter—the annexation or "incorporation" of the Hudson's Bay Territory—has, for some months, been agitated with a good deal of spirit throughout Canada. It is alleged that the Valley of the Assiniboine, the Valley of the Saskatchewan and several other immense tracts of country, such as large as the "occupied portion of Canada, are to the fullest extent susceptible of cultivation, and that the time has arrived when they should be taken out of the hands of an exclusive and usurped monopoly, and thrown open for the ingress of civilization and progress. This plank in the platform met with much favor at the Convention, and passed by acclamation. The remaining resolutions related to the formal organization of a "Reform Alliance" with branches throughout the country. The gentlemen who took part in the meeting look upon it as the most important political event that has transpired in Canada for a number of years. They feel confident that they represent by far the major part of the public "sentiment" in Upper Canada, and that when the next elections take place, the principles they have enunciated as a party will sweep the polls from Sandwich to Cornwall.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

It is announced that Parliament will meet on Feb. 26. Many members of the Opposition are very confident that the Government cannot survive the first week or two of the session. In addition to their former opponents, they may now rank Sir ALLAN MACNAB, formerly the Premier of the Government, with his followers. His colleagues got quit of the old Baronet in a very scurvy manner, and I have no doubt he will be glad of an opportunity to revenge that and more recent wrongs which he has sustained at their hands. Under our system, however, any Government has so much patronage at its disposal, and so many ways of disarming opposition and buying support, that I would not be surprised at the present Cabinet weathering another session, notwithstanding that they are almost devoid of adherents, office-holders excepted, in every township of the country.

BAIL ACCEPTED FOR THE ALLEGED POISONER, DR. WOOD.

An alleged poisoning case, from the mystery which still hangs over the facts, and from the respectability of the victim and the party accused of the murder, has excited much interest here during the last six weeks. In the end of September last, Mr. CORNELL, a respectable farmer in Prince Edward County, started for the West to buy land. He was accompanied to prove that he took with him $6,000 in gold, which was up by his wife in a belt which he wore round his body. Dr. Wood, a medical practitioner in the same part of the country, accompanied Cornell. Some days afterwards Mrs. Cornell was notified by telegraph from Dr. WOOD that her husband had died and been buried in Detroit. When WOOD returned to Prince Edward, he stated that CORNELL had suffered much on the journey from sea-sickness, alleging that as the cause of his death. He stated also that he had purchased land in Iowa from a man in Buffalo, paying him $2,500 cash, and that he had had to borrow a few dollars from him (Dr. WOOD) to make up the amount. The story was a little suspicious; and after the lapse of some weeks a messenger was sent to Detroit, who had the body disinterred and brought to Toronto. On being examined by medical men and chemists here, enough of antimony, a poisonous substance, was found in the body to cause death. WOOD was then arrested. A deed for the land said to have been purchased by CORNELL was found in WOOD's possession, but it is alleged that this is a forged document and that no such transaction ever took place. Messengers were dispatched some four or five weeks ago to Iowa to find out the land or the man said to have sold it, but hitherto, so far as the public have been made aware, no clue to either has been discovered. Two days ago Dr. WOOD was committed by the Police Magistrate to stand his trial at the present assizes on the charge of murder, and this forenoon permission has been given by a Judge in the Superior Court to liberate him on bail. The wisdom of this latter procedure is very much questioned.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The election of Councilors in the various municipalities throughout Upper Canada took place on Monday and Tuesday last, and passed over without any serious disturbance. In one of the Wards in this city a riot took place, which necessitated the closing of the poll and nullified the election, but no lives were lost or limbs broken.

FROM BOSTON.

A Word or two on Politics—Parisianical Amusements—The Legislative Committees.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

Between literary, scientific and legislative shindies, we are having a livelier time now-a-days. The *coup* which FORNEY received, tended also to dispel the lethargy, and all political Boston wears a smile. I am reminded that I have not written since the Legislature met. The Governor's Message is an old matter now, and I need not return to it. It was all very good, except two or three errors of fact, and two or three hundred of style, for His Excellency, it is clear, admires ROSEBUD, and, where he might say "strange," says "extraordinary," and where "big," says "prodigious." The declaration he made, in concluding, that he would not run again this Fall, ought to keep mischievous tongues quiet. Here is a party in Massachusetts which cast 108,000 votes. It is a conglomerate—a mosaic—here a green stone, there a black, and then a blue one, very pretty when kept together in regular order, each piece in its place. But the looks of the stones separately are not so pleasing. There is an American stone pro-Gardner, another anti-Gardner; there is a Republican stone, a Whig stone, and a foreign-vote stone. They fit well together now, and each is hardening into its place. But there are mischievous persons who seem determined to pull the whole affair to pieces. These persons belong mostly to the old Free-Soil Party. They have their organs, city and country, and make an amount of trouble, disproportionate to their intrinsic or social weight, after the ancient simile of the fly stinging the ox. The conflict they are engaged in, it would take a broad side of the TIMES to explain; and yet a proper understanding of it is requisite to any one who will undertake to learn the game which will be played at the State-House this Winter. It is enough to say, that they are doing their best, but in vain, to put asunder what the Lord has joined together. Some of them, I am glad to see, have abandoned the attempt, and traveled up to Worcester to the Abby Kelly Disunion Convention, which was held yesterday.

It is surprising that the action of these people did not alienate votes from Mr. SUMNER. Since his almost unanimous return, they have dropped that topic, and reverted to attacks upon the Governor. The ultraists, on the other side, however, have taken up what they let drop, and to them are due the absurd stories which are telegraphed semi-weekly from this city of Mr. SUMNER's intention to resign his seat for the remainder of this term. All such rumors, I can state authoritatively, are gratuitous, unfounded, and invented only to make trouble. The last one went so far even as to couple the name of Mr. JOHN G. PALFREY with the imaginary vacancy. Mr. PALFREY, it is well known, has retired from political life, with no intention of speedily returning to it, and is devoting himself, in an agreeable leisure, to the composition of a historical work. His recent residence in England was for the collection of materials for that purpose, and for the inspection of documents in the Government Offices at London.

THALBERG, alas! gives the last concert of his series to-night. He plays once more, it is true, on Sunday evening, and gives two chamber concerts at CHICKERING's rooms, but then he wings his way to Connecticut and Albany. His stay in Boston has been mutually pleasing to himself and the public. Every urchin in the street knows his name and his face, for he kindly gave a free concert to the schools. The Ravels still play at the Boston Theatre, and preserve the same barbarous spectacle of a baby walking the tight-rope. Boston, with all its moral pretensions, appears to enjoy the *belle*, and, as the religious press have had nothing to say on the subject during the present sojourn of the company, the house is regularly full, and Mademoiselles HONFLAISER and ROBERT are in their glory.

The Legislative Committees were announced yesterday by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Certain parties who have axes of their own to grind murmur at many of the appointments, but, on the whole, Dr. PHELPS and Mr. UPHAM deserve praise for rigid impartiality. The Governor's organ assails them quite fiercely, and is particularly excited at the place assigned Mr. B. C. CLARK, of the Senate, on the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. CLARK is a gentleman of independence, respectability and honor, and no schemes of plunder will find favor at his hands. Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR, of Worcester, a son of the late SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, heads the Senate Committee on the Judiciary—a most excellent appointment.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Permanent Organization of both Branches of the Nebraska Legislature—Excitement amongst the Settlers in regard to the Pacific Railroad Bill—General News, &c.

Both branches of the Nebraska Legislature, third session, met to-day at 2 o'clock. The Council succeeded in organizing permanently in a short time. But the House was not as successful. They were not as experienced as the members of the other branch, and of course did not succeed in effecting a permanent organization until a later hour. There was no quarrelling—no black eyes—no rough words. The minority died decently, and were consigned to the grave quite respectfully. All things worked harmoniously. The caucuses had fixed all. Gen. L. L. BOWEN of Bellevieu was elected President of the Council; O. F. LAKE, First Clerk; S. H. ROBINSON, Second Clerk; and S. A. LEWIS, Sergeant-at-Arms. In the House, J. L. GIBBS, of Nebraska City, was elected Speaker; J. BROWN, First Clerk; S. CURRIE, Second Clerk; and W. MACOMB, Sergeant-at-Arms.

There has been no direct test vote, so that the strength of the contending elements can be tested: but Omaha City, with its horde of office-seekers, obtained scarce a sight amongst the spoils of office. In the House, votes upon questions of that kind stood about 2 to 22—(the former for Omaha.) Upon questions of a general character, when Omaha City interests are directly at stake, there will, I imagine, be a decided majority against the same. Indeed, fears are entertained that a bill relocating the Capital will pass over the veto power of the Governor. To-morrow the Governor delivers his address to both Houses in Joint Convention.

There is considerable interest manifested here [illegible] concerning the Pacific Railroad bill as introduced before Congress. The squatters—the bone and sinew of Nebraska—are decidedly opposed to it as now understood. Not, however, to a Pacific Railroad bill where their rights will be protected and respected, but as now understood it will take almost the entire Omaha, Oltoe and Missouri purchase, comprising indeed the best part of Nebraska.

Exceeding cold weather still reigns around us. Preemption claimants are filing their papers with the popular Register, Mr. PARKER, and in a short time the office will be ready for proving up.

J. W. P.

The March of Freedom.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If we examine the progress of population in the Slave States we must become satisfied that the time is not distant when the border States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri will be redeemed. We shall find that there are three stages in the history of Slavery; the first or most flourishing stage is that in which the Slave population increases in a greater ratio than the Whites. The second, or stationary stage, is that in which though the Slaves increase in numbers they increase in a less ratio than the Whites. The third, or declining stage, is that in which, while the Whites increase as they do in all our States the Slaves are diminishing in numbers.

The figures below from the various census tables of the United States will show the condition of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia at the double decades of 1790, 1810, 1830 and 1850:

	1790.	1810.	1830.	1850.
Delaware—Whites	46,310	55,361	57,601	71,169
Delaware—Slaves	8,887	4,177	3,292	2,290
Maryland—Whites	208,649	253,117	297,105	417,943
Maryland—Slaves	103,076	111,502	102,994	90,368
Virginia—Whites	442,115	551,534	694,300	894,800
Virginia—Slaves	292,627	392,518	469,757	472,528

It will be seen by the above statistics that as early as 1810 Delaware had entered upon the third or declining stage, Maryland upon its second or stationary stage, while Virginia was still in the first stage, as the increase of her white population for the preceding 20 years was but 24 cent., while that of her slave population reached about 34 per cent. In the next period of 20 years Maryland passed into the third stage, and Virgina into the second, her white population increasing in a much larger ratio than her slaves. In the last double decade, ending in 1850, Virginia had an increase of over 200,000 whites, while her slave population increased less than 3,000. I have no doubt but that the census of 1860 will show Virginia very decidedly in the third or declining stage of Slavery, and that her white population has increased more than in any previous decade. The panic which has existed so extensively during the Christmas holidays, and which has filled the jails in Virginia with those slaves who were guilty of knowing how to read in spite of the laws, and who were therefore suspected of loving liberty too well, has aided and will continue to aid in diminishing the slave population of that and other border States. The impulse which has been given to the cause of internal improvements has had the same effect, both by introducing a large force of Northern and foreign freemen, and by the sale of slaves to raise the means of carrying on those improvements.

The population of Virginia is now about 23, while that of New-York exceeds 75 persons to the square mile. Commercial statistics show that in the year 1856, the total exports and imports of Virginia were less than $4,000,000, while those of New-York amounted to more than $168,000,000. In arts and manufactures nearly the same disparity existed; and in agriculture, which is the peculiar boast of Virginia, we see by the census of 1850, that Virginia's 61,000 square miles of farming lands were estimated at $216,000,000, and her agricultural implements at $7,000,000; while the 46,000 miles of New-York were estimated at $654,000,000, and her agricultural implements at $23,000,000. No well-informed man denies that Slavery has been the cause of the slow progress of Virginia. But the fear has prevailed that there was no hope of removing the great evil, except by some terrible servile commotion, by the rising of some future Moses, who, aided by the exterminating thunders of Almighty retribution, should lead his enslaved brethren through a Red Sea of fire and blood, which shall swallow up the masters in one undistinguished ruin.

But it seems to me that the statistics above presented show a reasonable certainty that, in the border States at least, freedom will be attained at no distant day, by the operation of natural and peaceful causes, by the diffusion of knowledge and Christian charity, and by the greatly-accelerated movement of those causes produced by the sudden impetus given through the late political convulsion, or the ruinous economy (to say nothing of the morals) of Slavery. These statistics should arrest the attention, not only of patriots and philanthropists, but of farmers and moneyed men. By the application of one of the greatest of modern inventions, "*The Emigrant Aid Society*," not only could liberty, arts and education be speedily transplanted to the Northern Slave States, but very large investments could be made in lands which would in many cases doubled in value in a single year. In the neighborhood of the Blue Ridge, lands sold at from $10 to $20 per acre, would be wished if held in large quantities, and occupied by industrious and intelligent freemen, so as to secure to themselves schools, society and respect for labor. What adds greatly to the importance of such an investment, is the fact that the lands would be in a most genial climate, within 4 hours of the political capital, and within 16 hours of the commercial capital of the country.

Astor House, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857. J. C. UNDERWOOD.

Our Republic Coins—Under What Circumstances they have a Legal Tender.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In connection with the subject of the new Coinage Bill which has just passed, the House it may be somewhat interesting to many persons to review in a brief manner the several acts of Congress regulating the issue of the several coins of the United States and the legality of tender of such coins, as culled from the "Statutes at Large" of the United States. The rules of law upon the subject seem to be but imperfectly understood among our business men, and, as we observe, that we have seen, collected in a form which would be at all likely to attract their attention.

With some little trouble we have gathered from the Statutes the laws which have been and now are in force upon the subject and here present them. Before we go further, however, we would remind the reader of that section in the Constitution which in express terms forbids the States from passing any law "making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." And as in the same section, (sect. 10, art. 1,) the States are also forbidden to coin money, we see that the whole duty and right in relation to the subject devolves upon the general government and to its provisions as contained in the statute law alone are we to look for guidance in the matter.

In accordance, therefore with the power given to Congress by the Constitution (sec. 8, art. 1) "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," it was enacted, among other things, by an act passed April 2, 1792, chap. 16, that eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles, dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, half dimes, cents and half cents, should from time to time be struck and coined at the Mint, which was by the same act established.

By sec. 12 of that chapter the standard gold consisted of eleven parts of pure gold and one part of alloy, such alloy to be composed of silver and copper in such proportions, not exceeding one-half silver, as should be found convenient, and by sec. 13 the standard for all silver coins was fixed at 1,485 parts of pure silver and 179 parts of alloy, the alloy to be wholly of copper.

The weights of the several coins thus authorized to be struck, we have present in tabular form:

Eagles	10 dollars	270	gr's stand'd gold.
Half Eagles	5 dollars	135	gr's stand'd gold.
Quarter Eag'a	2½ dollars	67½	gr's stand'd gold.
Dollars	1 dollar	416	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Half Dollars	½ dollar	208	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Quarter Doll's	¼ dollar	104	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Dimes	1-10 dollar	41 9-5	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Half Dimes	1-20 dollar	20 4-5	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Cen ts	1-100 dollar	11	pennyw'a of copp'r.
Half Cents	1-200 dollar	5½	pennyw'a of copp'r.

By section 16 of the same act, all the gold and silver coins which previous to such date had been struck at and issued from the Mint were declared to be lawful tender in all payments whatever, thus subjecting a person to having put upon him, as legal payment for debt to any amount, money in denomination of even half cents.

Afterwards on the 28th of June, 1834, another Act was passed, somewhat modifying that passed April 2d, 1792, which made the table of gold coins as follows:

Eagles, $10, 258 grains standard gold.
Half Eagles, $5, 129 grains standard gold.
Quarter Eagles, $2 50, 64½ grains standard gold.

And also providing that all gold coins of the United States, minted anterior to the 31st day of July then following, should be receivable in all payments at the rate of 94 8-10 cents per pennyweight.

Next we find the act of Jan. 18, 1837, chap. 8, providing for another standard for both the gold and silver coins, in these words—"that the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such that of 1,000 parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coin shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one half of the whole alloy."

The 9th and 10th sections of this act relate to the weight of the silver and gold coins, though the act does not change the required weights of the gold coins as provided in the act of 1834 but makes the following table for the silver and copper coins:

Dollar	412½	grains standard silver.
Half Dollar	206¼	grains standard silver.
Quarter Dollar	103⅛	grains standard silver.
Dime	41⅓	grains standard silver.
Half Dime	20⅔	grains standard silver.
Cents	168	grains of copper.
Half cents	84	grains of copper.

And provides also that these silver coins shall be legal tender of payment for any sums whatever according to their nomisal value.

An act of March 3, 1849, chapter 109, authorized the coinage of double eagles, each to be of the value of twenty dollars, and of gold dollars, each to be of the value of one dollar, and for all sums whatever they were declared to be a legal tender for their respective values for debts of any amount.

By the 11th section of the act of March 3, 1851, chap. 20, a coin "of the denomination and legal value of three cents, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and to weigh 12¾ grains, is authorized and is made a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under."

An act passed Feb. 21, 1853, chap. 79, provides that "from and after the 1st day of June, 1853, the weight of the half dollar shall be 192 grains, and that of the quarter dollar, dime and half dime shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar;" and by the 2d section these coins were made legal tender in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars, thus limiting in some degree the amount of heavy coin which previously one man could lawfully oblige another to accept as payment.

Section 7 of this act establishes a gold coin of the value of three dollars; and further adds that the provisions of the act of March 3, 1849, which we have given above, shall be applied to that coin so far as the same may be applicable.

Lastly, Congress enacted, March 3, 1853, chap. 90, sec. 7, that the three-cent coin, the issue of which had been authorized by act of March 3, 1851, should be in weight 8-50 of the weight of the half dollar, which was fixed at 192 grains, and of the same standard of fineness, and the act of February 21, 1853, chap. 79, was declared to take effect and be in full force from and after the first day of April, 1853.

Thus we have followed the laws relating to the subject of coinage as they have been enacted from our nation's infancy, and as they now exist. We find that the changes which have taken place, especially in the legality of tender have become of some importance and are well worthy of remembrance, and we have collected into a brief form for reference the amounts for which the several coins are declared legal tender in payment of debts:

1. All gold coins at their respective values for debts of any amount.

2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime at their respective values for debts of amounts under five dollars.

3. Three-cent pieces for debts of amounts under thirty cents; and

4. By the law just passed, we may add, cent and pieces for debts of amounts under ten cents.

We may, perhaps, again allude to the subject, giving the abstract of our laws relating to the tender of foreign gold and silver coins, and to their respective values.

G. R. S.

The International Copyright Question—Adoption of more National and Practical Views.

From the American Publishers' Circular, Jan. 15.

At a meeting of the Book Publishers' Association, Mr. ORTON in the Chair, a communication was read from Mr. APPLETON, who was unavoidably absent, on the subject of International Copyright, in the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Esq.: *Dear Sir*: It occurs to me that we must abandon the view of the question based upon natural rights, and content ourselves with the fact that all civilized countries have not so regarded it, but have, on the contrary, limited the right by legislative enactment; and that, but for legislation, all literary property would be unprotected. If this is the case in the country where the author resides, that even there he finds no natural right, it becomes a question of policy, whether another country shall create laws for his pecuniary advantage. It is not, therefore, a matter of right, but of expediency.

I think a law might be passed by Congress which would stimulate the intellect of Europe and America to a very great degree; protect the industrial interest of this country, and at the same time increase the circulation of books and the consequent improvement of the American mind. Under this is to be the result, International copyright would not be urged, as it cannot be supported on any other grounds, and would not be acquiesced in by the American people.

The English publisher desires this international copyright because he supposes he will cover this continent with the work as printed in England, having a control over the form and style of publication. He looks at the question from his own point of view, as an additional advantage to himself—as one of the most intelligent and eminent in the trade said to me when recently in London, "How is the copyright question progressing in America?" I replied, as the London publishers considered it—not at all.

But that most of the trade in America believed that, whatever it was regarded as a question independent of the publishing trade of London; when an English author would treat with no independently, and arrange with an American publisher to have his book printed in this country and receive copyright directly, without the intervention of the English publisher, the English author placing himself in the same relation to the American publisher as the American author was, then, and not till then, might we hope to have international copyright. He replied, "Any such law we do not want, for we could not then sell so many of our own printed books as now." If we say to the English author, "we will give you the protection of our laws of copyright, provided you will arrange to have your book printed *here* as an American author *must do*," we are surely conceding to them all they can require, and are encouraging the printing books in this country.

If an author is mindful of his interest in making arrangement within a reasonable time, for the publication of his work in this country, it is to his own injury, as in that case the people ought not to be deprived of it, if desired, and it should be free either for importation or republication.

By this proceeding you protect the interest of the author, and, if he will not avail himself of it, the people of this country are otherwise privileged to print and sell his works.

I would, therefore, protect the true interest of the author and the people, by including, in a bill to be passed by Congress, the following provisions:

1. The author shall make direct arrangement with an American publisher, for the printing and publication of his work in the United States.

2. Having either sold his copyright, or receiving a percentage, or share, it shall be published here within one month of its publication in England.

3. If he fails to make any arrangement, so that the work shall be printed in America within one month of its publication in England, then the work may be freely imported or reprinted.

4. If in case the supply of a work is exhausted, and the publisher does not choose to print another edition, then the work may be freely imported or reprinted.

5. So soon as an author or publisher shall, after securing the copyright in a work, and printing the same in this country, import copies of the English editions for sale, then the importation or reprinting of the work shall be free to any one.

6. These provisions shall not apply to newspapers or periodical writings.

It will be noticed that the protection asked is reasonable, and the entire advantages result to the English author, rather than to the English publisher; and it is all American authors can desire from the English public—a copyright in their works, and the receipt of a direct income from the English publisher.

It ought not to meet with objections from the London publisher, and must be approved of by every English and American author.

Yours truly, W. H. APPLETON.

MR. OLMSTED made some observations upon the manner in which Mr. APPLETON's propositions would affect relatively the English author and publisher.

Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, who had been invited to be present, remarked, that the question of international copyright had assumed a new aspect. While discussion had occupied itself in considering the abstract natural right, it had not seemed to him, in a practical view, worthy of attention. Now, it appeared to him, that various causes operated to promote the probability of such a law as was proposed. America was fast gaining upon England in amount of literary capital, and soon the balance would be in our favor.

Upon the abstract question, Mr. GOODRICH could make no distinction between the natural rights of the author to the production of his mind, and the natural right of the laborer to the result of his manual toil. He thought, however, that there was no hope of government ever assenting to this principle. It would involve a very great innovation in existing laws, and would affect a multitude of interests. It then became a mere question of policy, and he believed that, in that respect, it could be shown desirable for a great many potent reasons. He believed that, with proper conditions, a bill could be passed. Further, he observed, that the apprehensions entertained concerning the disastrous effects of international copyright upon American interests were quite absurd. In his opinion, we should lose less than $100,000, possibly less than $50,000.

Mr. PUTNAM remarked that, although the attendance at the meeting was less than he had hoped for, it might be taken as an indication that the publishers were, at any rate, not opposed to his original resolution. He said, that the strongest opposition to an international copyright had come from those who had no pecuniary interest in the question—a fact that might warrant us in supposing something radically wrong in the principle itself, but he could not see any defect in the reasoning by which his own convictions had been arrived at.

After some comments by Mr. BRAKEMAN and others, the following resolutions were, on mot

Death of Dr. Parke, the President of the Odontological Society.

It is with very sincere regret that we announce the death of Dr. Parke, which took place at his residence in Devonshire-place, on Tuesday last, after a very short illness. Dr. Parke had been for a number of years a member of the Council of the Odontological Society, and was elected President in May last. He was also a member of the Council of the Medical Society of London, and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He was also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was appointed Surgeon to the Duke of Cambridge's Own Regiment of Light Dragoons in 1842. He was also Surgeon to the Middlesex Militia. He

The Republicans in Congress.

We have received one or two letters, evidently from friendly sources, kindly warning us that the disclosures which will result from the labors of the Investigating Committee at Washington, may fall with special weight upon the heads of Members of Congress belonging to the Republican Party. Upon that score our friends need give themselves no special concern on our account. We probably knew, quite as well as any of our advisers, where these charges would fall when they were made. And we thought then—as we think now—that the Editor who would hesitate to denounce corruption because men of his own party had been guilty of it, would thereby make himself their accomplice.

We have no hesitation in going further and saying that, so far as party relations can make any difference in our opinions on the subject, we feel a special and peculiar anxiety that whatever Republican members may have been guilty of corruption, should be convicted and branded with the ignominy which such conduct deserves. Every citizen must feel sufficiently degraded by the reflection that members of Congress of any party should be capable of such crimes;—but he should feel doubly disgusted if, in addition to his general responsibility for them as a constituent, they should be found with whom he was acting in the closer relations of political partisanship. The Republican Party will find it for its honor, as well as for interest, to do everything in its power to purge its ranks from all those who are under just suspicion upon this subject. If it fails to do so—and especially if it show any disposition to screen its members from the most thorough scrutiny, or from the severest penalty which proved misconduct may deserve, it will make itself responsible for them and share the odium and detestation which the great body of the People instinctively regard corruption in positions of responsibility and power. One thing is certain—whatever others may do in this respect, we shall not hesitate for a moment, on account of any political consideration whatever, to expose and denounce corruption and misconduct wherever we may have satisfactory and convincing evidence of its existence.

We have very little doubt, if the investigations of this Committee are properly pushed, and lead to the disclosure of any considerable amount of facts, that members of the Republican Party will be implicated in those disclosures. We have had facts brought within our knowledge,—not by what would be technically legal evidence, but by such proof as leaves upon our own minds no doubt whatever of the conclusion which they warrant, namely: that members claiming to be Republicans, have been parties to transactions which were to make them sharers in the pecuniary profits of bills they were to aid in passing. We believe that among the witnesses who, according to report, have been summoned before the Committee, are some who can establish this fact by legal evidence. And we trust that the Republican members of the Committee will feel it due to themselves, and to the party with which they are connected, to omit nothing which can elicit from such witnesses every fact which may have such a bearing. We take it for granted they were not put upon that Committee by Mr. Speaker Banks for the purpose of screening anybody from merited censure. If they have any special duty as Republicans to perform on the Committee, it is to protect the party from any further contaminating connection with men, who may be guilty of such offences as are alleged to have been committed.

Matters in Nicaragua.

Walker's affairs in Nicaragua, which for some time past have been going from bad to worse, are not apparently proceeding from worse to better. Hendersons, bursting like a bolt of excommunication out of the old Cathedral of Granada, is said to have routed Belloso, the allied Commander-in-Chief, with prodigious slaughter; forced a junction with Walker; and with that leader succeeded in beating the Costa Ricans in Rivas, and capturing that important point. Walker is reported to have then steamed down the lake to Fort Castle, and commenced the reopening of the route to the Atlantic, heretofore seized by the allies. If he accomplish this undertaking, there seems to be reasonable probability of his situation assuming that more stable and sustainable character, which his advocates already report for it. There is clearly no paucity of recruits even for his most desperate condition; but his affairs put on livelier colors, and let the avenues of help be kept safely open, and there is reason to believe the resistance of the Central Americans will eventually be worn out and subjugated. It is very certain, that perseverance and fortitude are not the characteristics of the native population; while they are eminently so of Walker and his countrymen. Last July, the combined army of Guatemala, Costa Rica, and San Salvador took the field 12,000 strong, completely armed and provided. Their antagonists numbered at the time not more than 1,000 men; and during the contest his numbers have run much below that figure. Walker has received, it is said, 2,000 recruits from California, and 1,000 from Europe; but the losses by battle, by sickness which sweeps away the unfortunate dupes of Walker by hundreds, have run down below 3,000 men; and they are obviously spiritless and inefficient. It is also to be remarked, that while very few Nicaraguans aid the allied operations, none are to be found with Walker. That unhappy people appear satisfied to furnish a theatre for the combat, without acting upon it. The quarrel is between the American *filibuster* and the still integral communities of Central America to whom the neighborhood of such political scapegraces is a source of uneasiness, and the provocative of revolt. Guatemala, San Salvador, Costa Rica, were States in the enjoyment of unparalleled quiet and prosperity, at the moment of Walker's appearance in Nicaragua. This quiet and prosperity have been partially suspended by his proximity; and their eagerness to get rid of it is perfectly proper and praiseworthy. There is nothing in his antecedents, nothing in his acts or promises, to allay distrust, or to encourage the hope of tranquillity and progress while he remains there. Such is the case the Central American Governments put forward in justification of their action. Who calls it in question?

The adherents of Walker call it in question. They state that the controversy is one in which the *people* of the Isthmus have no material interest; that there is universal indifference as to the result; that the inhabitants of Nicaragua are utterly apathetic about it, and that is the reason they decline to take part in the litigation. The real parties to the business, they allege, are Carrera, the Dictator of Guatemala, and Walker, the Dictator of Nicaragua, each contending for supremacy in Central American politics. Carrera, they assert, has already forced Gen. Guardiola, one of his creatures, into the Presidency of Honduras; and is now striving to place Gen. Belloso, another of his merrymen, in the same relation to Nicaragua. If this be the case, and if it be true that Carrera is secretly prompted and subsidized by the British Government, as these partisans of Walker also insist, then is there, we conceive, very little hope of that chieftain long retaining a *foothold upon the Isthmus*. Carrera is very much of a man, has copious resources at his command independently of foreign contributions; and has also, it seems, an adequate motive for testing all those resources upon the issue with Walker. Remoteness from the scene of conflict, and exaggerated reliance upon those of the allies more immediately affected by fillibusterism, have thus far prevented the active intervention of the Guatemalan. The necessity of intensified energy in the cause, if Walker is ever to be expelled, must now impress itself upon the Dictator's mind, producing a state of affairs far more formidable than our Yankee captain has thus far had to encounter. We argue from the premises furnished by his friends, and, we think, soundly and fairly.

A New Military Academy.

At the last session of the Legislature of Tennessee an act was passed authorizing the Governor of the State to purchase 500 acres of land, on which was situated the last residence and the burial-place of Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of presenting it to the General Government, on the condition of its being made the site of a new United States Military Academy. In pursuance of this object the land has been purchased, at a cost of $48,000, and Gov. Johnson has gone to Washington, to lay the gift before the President, who has promised to lay the subject before Congress, where it will be likely to excite a lively discussion.

What arguments may be advanced in favor of a new Military Academy we do not know, but we can conceive of but one that should *have any weight with Congress, and that is the* inefficiency of the one at West Point, and its inability to meet all the requirements of the Army. Nothing of this kind, however, can be brought forward to support the proposition for a new Academy. West Point has been munificently endowed by the nation; it has grown up with the country; its graduates have earned a brilliant reputation for their *Alma Mater*; its position is one of the healthiest in the country; it is easy of access from every part of the Union, and it can be made capable of instructing double the number of cadets it has yet done, whenever the exigencies of the country require it, at a very *trifling addition to the cost of the present establishment*. To divide the Military Academy into two parts must inevitably weaken it, and render it less efficient, besides doubling the cost of maintaining it. It is the great defect of our scientific institutions that they are too much scattered, and no one of them can concentrate the highest and best order of talent in the instructors. The Academy at West Point is an exception to all our other institutions of learning. It is the only military college in the country, and therefore can concentrate the best talent in all the different departments of education requisite to the creation of a scientific corps of military officers.

But, if there were no other objection to the formation of a new Academy, the inevitable effect which must follow such a scheme, of creating sectional jealousies and rivalries in the army, would alone be sufficient. If an establishment of the kind were to be created for the first time, it would be a matter of very little consequence whether it were located North or South, East or West; but, a Northern and a Southern Academy would be disastrous to the army and the interests of the nation. The West Point Academy is now a purely national institution; no sectionalism has ever been tolerated there, and the children of the Union are educated there free from any sectional taint. But the establishment of a rival academy at the South would inevitably lead to sectional rivalries which would be constantly breaking out in the army.

If there must be a new Military Academy, it should be located on the Pacific, for the inhabitants of the new States which are springing up there might, with some show of reason, object to sending their children to be educated so far from home as the banks of the Hudson. But no such argument as this will apply with any force to the States of the South-west. As to the nation becoming the owner of the Hermitage, it would not sound well while Congress has refused to become the owner of Mount Vernon; and if the precedent should be established of making purchases of the relics of our Presidents, we should soon be saddled with a good many unprofitable pieces of property.

War with New-Jersey.

The possibility of a war between New-York and New-Jersey is one of those contingencies at which human nature instinctively shudders. That we should exchange the peaceful transit of largetoers across the Jersey ferries for the transportation of heavy troops, horsemen, footmen, and artillery, and proceed to capture Hoboken, carry Newark by storm, and plant the flag of the Empire State upon the topmost lantern of Sandy Hook, is a contemplation too big with glory and gunpowder not to set every patriotic bosom among our citizens in a frenzy and a glow. And who shall tell how soon we may be called to this achievement of arms? There is, it seems, an outstanding boundary question between New-York and its neighbor, involving issues of the largest moment; and assuming rapidly a consistency only soluble by a resort to wager of battle. New-York has purchased of the Federal Government Sandy Hook, including all the uplands, forests and farms of that delightful peninsula, with a marine view to establishing there a quarantine and lazaretto for the homeward-bound shipping of this port. To make the transfer perfect, and to obtain power to proceed with the erection of the necessary buildings, the Government of New-Jersey had to be applied to; and was applied to accordingly. The response has not been such as was desirable between magnanimous nations and allies. Forgetting the ties that bind us in federal unity; forgetting the obligations of comity and mutual convenience; wholly disregarding the horrors that must and always do result from open hostility, our neighbors have obstinately refused the very reasonable concession we have implored, and declared these several years again and again that no quarantine shall inoculate the sands of the Hook,—*their* Hook,—with foreign pestilence, nor dim the lustre of their light with malaria and the smoke of fumigation. And, as if to arm against the consequences of refusal, *we discover that every* energy has been devoted to the reorganization and preparation of her standing army of *militia; and that the commander of that army* has recently returned from a military tour in Europe, anticipatory of changes requiring his forces to be placed upon a war footing. It is also reported that increased jealousy and distrust of the target companies of our City has hastened the completion of the masked battery at Hoboken, which, it is hoped, will be in perfect order by early Spring to prevent the landing of those insidious and dangerous *avant couriers* of embattled armies.

In the presence of such bustling preparations, we have the annual message of the Governor of that warlike State, setting forth its ultimatum. *It revives a somewhat foggy* claim upon Staten Island; evinces a craving for *that isle which human endurance cannot resist*; sets forth reasons why it should belong to New-Jersey identical with those we have heard why Cuba should belong to the United States; and is as thoroughly fibustier and manifest *destiny in tone and language as a manifesto of* the Cuban Junta. The Governor evidently contemplates, as the best terms he can offer New-York, an exchange of Sandy Hook against the island; and yet, with a modesty we cannot too cordially approve, hints at a possibility of throwing in the County of Hudson, embracing Jersey City, Hoboken and Bergen Heights, along with the peninsula, in case there is a difficulty touching the temerity of the consideration.

Following up this action of the Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies, the Senate of that State has appointed Commissioners to treat with a similar diplomatic body which New-York is expected to appoint, with a view of yet adjusting this critical issue, by determining an equitable *boundary between the two Commonwealths*. Shall we respond? Shall we receive these advances in the spirit of conciliation, and finally arrange matters by abandoning an outpost so difficult to defend against the approaches of fibustierism, especially now that the kills and sounds separating it from the main land of New-Jersey are bridged with ice, the island married as it were to an old and neglected wooer by the frostiest of ties? Instead of the existing boundary, the river, which now constitutes the natural dividing line between the two States, shall we accept the line of the Palisades down to their termination at Bergen Point, thus incorporating with our State what are *really suburbs of this City; suburbs* where, by the indulgence of the New-Jersey Legislature, sundry departures from New-Jersey law *and custom, and analogies with those of this* State already exist—such as the New-York rate of interest, and the Gothamite period of house-hiring and moving? Shall we waive the private reflection that Staten Island is probably coveted with more than ordinary impetuosity just now, because the Camden and Amboy monopoly has placed there an extension of its rails; and naturally wishes to have it under the same despotic rule that now sways the destinies of our neighbor?

If to these things we are disposed, then is there a prospect of an amicable adjustment of this momentous question, without an appeal to the last resort of nations. Sandy Hook may be ours, eminent domain, fee simple, highland, lowland, wood, water and sand; and Jersey City may bask under the beneficent guardianship of our civic fathers. Is not peace with such conditions preferable to war—war, fratricidal, protracted, exterminatory?

The Last Shilling.—As an expression of extreme destitution, the "last shilling" is a term that has done good service, and to be cut off with a shilling has been the most intensified form of utter wretchedness. But the time has come at last when society itself is on the point of being reduced to its last shilling. That respectable coin has been banished from circulation by act of Congress, and every well-disposed person is ready to exclaim "Amen" to the decree. It is not more than twenty-five years since we were as much annoyed and swindled by the old-fashioned pistareen as we have been by the Spanish shillings. But the pistareens were all legislated out of existence, and one of these coins now is as great a curiosity as a Queen Anne's farthing. We hope that all the Spanish coins will very soon begin to disappear, and that we shall literally be reduced to our last shilling before another year. Collectors of curious coins would do well to preserve a few shillings and sixpences for their cabinets.

Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, a new member of Congress, has made a more marked entrance upon public life, than Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland. He had distinguished himself previous to his election in the field of literature, and especially by a very able and liberal discussion of the political principles contending for mastery over the nations of Europe;—and the promise thus excited has been amply redeemed by his initial movements in Congress.

We copy in another column an interesting Washington letter from the Charleston *Courier*, in which the writer pays the highest tribute to the recent speech of Mr. Davis, and to his general ability and scholarship. But all this, he thinks, is rendered practically of little value by his lack of *fidelity to the institution of Slavery*. He charitably expresses the hope that Mr. Davis will emancipate himself from "the suspicions" which his course on this subject naturally excite, and takes occasion to remind him that he who is not *for* Slavery, is, of necessity, in the view of that interest, *against* it.

The letter illustrates the relentless tyranny which presses upon public men at the South,—cramping their thoughts as well as their action, and making them only the blind instruments of a paramount interest, instead of leaving them at liberty to act upon their own convictions of justice and the public good. But it mistakes greatly the political position of Mr. Davis, besides doing him the injustice of supposing that he could, in any event, be made the mere tool of any interest or of any class. The State which he represents is by no means wedded to Slavery, nor is she governed in her political action by any paramount concern for its perpetuity and power. Maryland is perhaps less interested than any other Southern State in the support of Slavery,—or rather she comes nearer than any other to a recognition of her *true* interest in connection with that institution. The Richmond *Enquirer*, it will be remembered, recently invoked the special indignation of the South upon the City of Baltimore as being to all intents and purposes allied, in interest and sympathy, with the free cities of the North. And the vote of the State, at the recent election, showed conclusively that Maryland, alone of the Southern States, *has emancipated her*self from the thraldom of the oligarchy which *aspires to rule the South* and through it the Union.

The International Copyright Question.—The Book Publishers' Association at its last meeting appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial to Congress upon the subject of an International Copyright law. At the head of the Committee is Mr. W. H. Appleton, who, though not present, sent a letter to the meeting indicating some very important changes in the views and principles upon which the passage of such a law is asked.

Hitherto its advocates, beginning with Mr. Dickens and ending with the *Tribune*, have based their claim upon the abstract doctrine of *natural right,—asserting that* an author ought to have the same entire and absolute authority and control over every copy of his book, which the maker of a hat or a pair of boots *has over* this product of his labor. To this view of the case we have never been able to assent, as it is one which has never yet, for obvious reasons, been adopted in the legislation of any country in the world. We have always held that the question of giving an author of one country a control over the publication and sale of his writings in any other, was a question of expediency and must be so regarded before any practical action could be hoped for on this subject.

It will be seen by Mr. Appleton's letter that he now takes substantially the same view of the subject; he thinks that "we must abandon the *view of the question based upon natural rights*," and treat it as one of expediency; and suggests a variety of *judicious provisions which should* be incorporated in any law that may be passed, for the purpose of preventing any undue interference with the mechanical pursuits and labors of our own citizens. The object of such a law as he suggests is to secure to the author a limited control over the republication of his works in another country than his own, without at the same time enabling foreign publishers to monopolize our market with *their* editions.

If the advocates of an international copyright will generally take this view of the subject, they may succeed in the object they have in view.

Pavement Appropriations.—It is nearly *two years since we first* called attention to the price of iron pavement which somebody, to us *unknown, had laid down in Nassau-street*, opposite the Post-Office. We must confess that when we first saw the workmen planting these *absurd-looking iron pots in the street, we* thought it one of the most preposterous experiments that had been tried upon our thoroughfares. But when the iron pavement was all laid down it created a different impression; the surface was so smooth and even, it looked so much like a piece of gigantic mosaic work, and it offered so firm a foothold for a horse's hoof, that we began to feel a lively interest in it, and further investigation satisfied us that it was not only the best, but the most economical street pavement that had been tried, in this City at least, where everything in the shape of a pavement has been tried, from wooden blocks to granite boulders. The experimental pavement in Nassau-street, the last time we took a look at it, appeared as well as it did the day it was laid down, and it had been in use more than three years without anything being done in the shape of repairs to it. We had given up all expectations of seeing so admirable a pavement adopted by the City authorities; it was too palpably good to secure the attention of the Common Council, or the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. But, in the new tax bill for 1857, we observe among the round items which go to swell up the grand total, one of $125,000 for "Iron pavement." This looks encouragingly for a beginning; and a few more such appropriations will not only materially diminish the annual cost of keeping our streets in repair, but save the City from prosecutions for damages incurred by rut holes and obstructions in the highways. As an indication of what these expenses may be we find in the new tax bill, besides the $125,000 for iron pavement, $100,000 for "Belgian" pavement, $100,000 for "paving," and $100,000 for paving the Bowery and Chatham-street. One of the great recommendations of the iron is that it will obviate all necessity for railroads in our streets.

The Legislature.—There was no quorum in the Senate yesterday. The Bank Superintendent sent a report to the Assembly, in answer to resolutions of that body, giving information as to the bills of the Lewis County Bank. A digest of the report will be found in our telegraphic report. The Supply bill of 1856 was ordered to a third reading.

Burton's Theatre.

A new version of that unfortunate drama, "Les Filles de Marbre," was produced here last night, under the title of "Vice and Virtue." This play seems to be the bugbear of all the playwrights in the country. Losing sight of the fact that the French authors wrote it with a special object—to expose the heartlessness of the courtesan—they try to drag in virtue, and make the affair moral. The task has hitherto been a failure, but the exertion has led to some ingenuity, and an atomic quantity of invention has been made to go a marvelously long way. Mr. Burton's version of this play deals summarily with the original. Whole scenes are dashed out, and others dashed in; new ingredients are stirred up in the plot, and the entire work is turned inside out. The author has rewritten the dialogue, (an unfortunate circumstance,) and added a final act. All these alterations are superfluous, for the simple reason that the original sentiment of the play remains as it was before. Virtue is *not* rewarded, and Vice is triumphant, in this as in the French edition. There is so little merit, literary or otherwise, in Mr. Burton's adaptation, that it is unnecessary to follow the deviations from the original. All the imaginative color of the latter is destroyed, and a severely practical tone adopted instead. The dialogue is barren and dry, but not badly constructed. It shows a practised and an exhausted hand. To have *any success*, "Vice and Virtue" must be well played. It is possible to listen to it under such circumstances without serious consequences.

In some respects it was very well played last night. Mrs. Barrow as the heroines—personifications of "Vice and Virtue"—was at times excellent. As the simple and virtuous *Marie* she shone to best advantage, for the reason that she had to restrain the natural impetuosity and gustiness of her style. The opposite character, Marco, was not so well interpreted. A marble heart should certainly be free from fiery emotions. Mrs. Barrow makes it the centre of all the bitterest and most offensive. She is in a constant tremor of indignation or scorn; there is nothing of the cold and defiant beauty about her. This is a mistake, and contrasts badly with the character of the hero, who is required to supply all the impetuosity of the piece. Mr. Fisher is a mature Raphael, but an excellent one. His acting in the third act was forcible, and what is better, restrained and natural. The remainder of the cast was *bad, with the exception of Mr. Burton, who as Desgenais*, the editor, was excellent. This gentleman *is a decided acquisition to the New-York boards. He* acts with spirit; dresses gallantly; speaks clearly, and knows his part. With these qualifications—to which may be added the not unimportant one of a pleasing presence—he can easily win his way to a high position.

The play progressed heavily, but terminated with some little excitement occasioned by spread scene, in which Mrs. Barrow goes through all the usual business pertaining to stage insanity, and draws tears from the tender-hearted. At the fall of the curtain she was called out.

Academy of Music.

The season opens to-night with "Lucrezia Borgia," in which Signora Parodi will sustain her great *rôle* of *Lucrezia*.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mrs. John Wood—the sparkling comedienne—makes her last appearance here to-night. Three capital pieces have been selected for the occasion. Gallantry and appreciation will secure her a good house.

Ravel's Soirée.—Mr. Ravel's third soiree of the season, given at Dodworth's, last evening, was remarkable for two things—the weather, if not exactly clear, was not stormy, and Mr. Ravel was for the first time called upon to make an apology for a violation of the programme, Mr. Gottschalk's place being supplied, in consequence of that gentleman's sudden and severe illness, by Mr. Richard Hoffman. In the *Trio Concertants*, announced for Messrs. Gottschalk, Noll and Bergner, Mr. Hoffman took the place of the first named gentleman, and performed wonders, in view of the very brief space of time afforded for rehearsal. The trio was a composition by Eckert, for piano, violin and violoncello, and was excellently performed. The quartettes, by Messrs. Ravel, Noll, Bergner and Rivas, were Beethoven's 19th work, in F, and Haydn's 65d, in G. It is quite needless to add that these capital artists did full justice to the works. The vocalist of the evening was Mrs. Clara M. Bennehendorf, who sang in French and German, from "Iphigenia" and "Egmont." The air from Gluck was sung with feeling and a strict regard to the sentiment, and the delicate little *gem from Beethoven* was admirably given. The peculiar charm of this lady's singing is, that she always interprets the spirit of the composer with faithfulness, and never disappoints her audience. The concert, we were glad to observe, drew a good audience. Three more complete the season.

Fire at Amherst College.

The North College Burned Down.

Northampton, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

About 8½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the North College, at Amherst, and the whole building was consumed. None of the students were injured. Most of the furniture was saved. The building was of brick, and the newest and best constructed of the college edifices. It was insured for $5,000.

This is one out of the four large college buildings. It had several class recitation rooms, but was mostly occupied for dormitories by the students. The Society of Inquiry had its valuable museum in this building. A fire just now is particularly unfortunate for Amherst, as it was just emerging from under a cloud. It had been cleared of debt, and new buildings erected sufficient to accommodate its library, ample geological collection and scientific apparatus. The blow is by no means a staggering one, however, nor will it long interrupt the usual course of exercises.

Personal.

Mr. McCallum, Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, had the end of his left thumb cut off at the first joint, on Monday, by being caught by the door of one of the ferry-boats, which was blown shut with much violence.

It was understood, yesterday morning, that Pello Hurd, Esq., President of the Harlem Railroad, who has been sick for some ten days with lung fever, is now dangerously ill.

Among the present visitors to Washington is Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison, and Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor.

A complimentary dinner was given on Tuesday by the citizens of Petersburg (Va.) to J. W. Sims, Esq., late Editor of the Petersburg *Intelligencer*.

☞ It will be interesting to the world to know that E. M.——but we will quote his words: "Notwithstanding [says the philosopher] the intensity of the cold of Sunday night, and the great and refrigerating power of the wind, I continued my observations hourly, throughout the night, clad in my *thin cotton night-dress, with bare feet, except* loose slippers, and was, at times, five minutes in the open air, without feeling the least sensation of cold."

☞ The additional capital stock, $300,000, of the Commercial Mutual Marine Insurance Company, was filled up yesterday.

The Steamer Washington, from Southampton, reached Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock M., and arrived at her dock at Bremen, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Washington has the honor on this score that the City of Washington left Liverpool, and consequently brings no later news from Europe.

The Washington experienced rough weather on the passage. She was out over twenty days. Captain Hartstene, Lieut. Stone and Dr. Wells, together with twenty-seven of the officers of the Arctic were passengers by the Washington.

On account of the ice, which was quite heavy for a distance of many miles from port, the Washington found much difficulty in getting into dock. After steaming with full force against the icy barrier several times, and carrying a hawser from the bow to the opposite pier, she at least succeeded in getting near her berth, after the hawser was thrown over the bow, and when it was fastened to the pier, Capt. Hartstene considered it and passed over the ice to the dock.

The Resolute was formally surrendered by the late Government at Portsmouth on the 15th inst., the day preceding the departure of the Arctic for that port.

The ceremony of giving over the vessel to her original owners, was of considerable interest. We take the following account from the London *Times*:

"About 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, Captain G. H. Sarsaum, C.B., the Flag-Captain, was sent forward to inform Captain Hartstene that the American flag would be saluted with 21 guns prior to being struck on board the *Resolute*. At the hour of 1, the salute was fired, the American ensign being run up at the main of the *Victory*, and as the last gun boomed the stripes and stars were hauled down at the peak of the *Resolute*, and gave place to the union jack. Hearty cheerings also floated simultaneously from each of the merchantmen, and cheers echoed from the decks of the ship.

Captain Hartstene (who was attended by all his officers and the American Vice-Consul,) proceeded, and then, in brief terms, explained that on the quarter-deck the high sense he entertained of the courtesies and hospitalities he had received from the Portsmouth naval and other authorities during his sojourn at Portsmouth, and said that, having completed the mission which had fallen to her happy lot to be entrusted with from the United States Government, nothing remained but to give the vessel over to them as he had already done in effect, and to express the fervent hope that so long as a timber remained to the vessel would be a substantial memorial of that good will and harmony between the two nations which never more now existed, and which he prayed might endure for ever all time.

Captain Sarsaum acknowledged the kindly sentiments of his brother seaman, and thanked him for his mention of his gallant father (the Port Admiral) in connection with so gratifying a testimonial of the fraternal feelings represented by his mission to [illegible].

Mr. Penny, master of the flag-ship Victory, and a party of Royal Marines, then assumed possession of the vessel, and all the officers went below to partake once more of American hospitality.

When the time came for embarking in the steam-tender Gertrude, which was assigned to convey the American officers and crew to Southampton, as the party passed over the side the marines presented arms. On the Gertrude veering down the harbor between the Victory and Pembroke lines-of-battle ships, the crews lined the bulwarks and rigging, and cheer upon cheer followed the gallant officers and their men. These were taken up generally by the multitudes on either shore, on the Victoria Pier, and in the vicinity of the ramparts.

Captain Hartstene and Lieutenants Simms and Davidson proceeded to Southampton, from which port the Washington was to sail on the 21st ult. Lieut. Wells, Dr. Matteson and Dr. Orr have remained in England for some short time longer.

Before leaving, Captain Hartstene wrote a highly complimentary letter to Mr. Peter Dunn, of the Portland Hotel, Southsea, thanking him for the unremitting attention to himself and officers, and that for some accommodation provided them at the order of the Crown during their sojourn.

Captain Hartstene and officers went on board the Washington on the afternoon of the day before she sailed. He was accompanied by a number of English officers, who remained during the evening, and enjoyed a last agreeable reunion. The British and American colors were displayed at the Southampton Docks in honor of the departure of the Resolute's officers and crew.

One incident in connection with the visit of the American officers to England remains to be told. The Queen's reception on board the Resolute, at Cowes, is to be commemorated by a large picture that has been ordered for her Majesty's private gallery. This picture will include portraits from life of the various members of the Royal family present, Capt. Hartstene and the American officers, and Mr. J. W. Cosgrave, the American Consul. Mr. Wm. Simpson, the artist of the Crimean War, has been commissioned to execute this work of art. Engravings will also be taken.

The Washington encountered continued heavy westerly gales from the day of sailing. On the first day out, a heavy sea knocked away the quarter-boat over her forward guard, on the port side. She encountered the severe snow-storm and gales of wind from the northeast, on Sunday evening, while off Montauk. It had been blowing hard for the twenty-four hours previously, but it now came on with more severity, and the weather became so thick, that the ship's head was put before the wind, and run to the southward. When the storm abated, on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, the vessel was moored for Sandy Hook, but considerable confusion was occasioned at not finding the light ship, which had been carried from her moorings by the force of the gale and the ice.

The Washington reached the Hook by 4 o'clock, yesterday, and was boarded by Mr. Mansfield, a pilot of the Rockaway, No. 13. She was detained only a short time at Quarantine, but was compelled to wait in breaking the ice to get to her dock at the foot of Beach-street.

As soon as the Washington struck the [illegible] was seen to descend a rope which was thrown over the bow for the purpose. He waved his hand to those upon her deck, ran briskly across the ice, and ascended the Pier. This was Captain Hartstene, whose name has furnished themes of most agreeable remark in the papers of both hemispheres for the past two months. He was the first passenger that left the ship, and no others ventured on shore for some hours after. Captain Hartstene looks hale and hearty after his trip. He walked to the Mansion House in Chambers-street, and after a few moments stay there, proceeded to the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn, to pay his respects to his brother officers and report for duty.

Brooklyn Juries and Police.—We learn that Brooklyn people are taking measures to secure a reorganization of their Police Department, and for the selection of Jurors. Bills for both these objects have been drawn by Judge Culver and sent to Albany. The Police Commissioners, three in number, are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and the Commissioner of Jurors by the President of the Common Council, the City Judge, and the City Attorney. They are to be forthwith promoted to the Legislature.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any now offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes having been opened, or their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

F. C. HERRING & CO., Gross-[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE MERIT OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's Sewing Machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1.00 a year. [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Hand and Foot Power Machines, as to its superiority; [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson, Willcox & Gibbs, and John M. Orrick, Cincinnati, O. [illegible]

MARSH & CO., No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

LECTURE—AT ACADEMY INSTITUTE, JOYAL-ton-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION. Rev. DR. ROBERTS will lecture. Admission free. Public cordially invited.

STATIONERY.

"A" PLATE FOR WRITING."—THIS is the most perfect writing paper ever made. We call all to notice the PATENT ADHESIVE ENVELOPES AND IN-VOICE FILE manufactured by E. T. YOUNG, No. 103 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now in use by all the principal merchants in this city and Brooklyn. It saves its cost in one year in commissions, in every business man of any note. It is the most complete and perfect system of keeping accounts ever invented. Circulars sent free. Office and Warerooms, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York. Factory, Orange, N. J.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR sale low. Orders solicited. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. Send for price-list. Blank books made to order of paper ruled to any pattern. Bookbinding in all its branches. Printing of every description. Publishers and booksellers supplied at lowest rates. Paper-ruling and Account-Book Manufactory, 97 Nassau-st.

THE INCOMPARABLE PEN, POINTED and tempered by a new process, writes 20 per cent more than any other pen. Sold by all Stationers. Manufactory and Assortment of Blank-Books and Stationery at wholesale prices, No. 97 Nassau-st., and at retail, No. 97 Fulton-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH—REV. O. B. ZOLL-ner, Pastor, will preach THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Reformed Church, South 6th-st., between Fourth and Fifth-sts. Services in the church at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

GEORGE OPPAY WILL LECTURE THIS evening at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on the Rebellion, subject—The Causes of the Rebellion. Admission free. Collection at the door.

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BENZOLATED OILS.
PARAFFINE RAILWAY ENGINE
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
ASTRUM.

ANDREW SHAW,
CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.
No. 19 Pine-st.

SHAW & BRAY,
MINERAL OILS,
No. 19 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD.—ESCAPED L. DESCOTT, of Co. C, 2d Regt. Conn. cavalry, late City of Troy, N. Y., deserted from Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 20th of December, 1863. He was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., and escaped from the guard. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and is 21 years of age. He is supposed to have gone to Troy, N. Y., where he has friends. He was enrolled in Troy. Any person who will arrest and deliver him to the Commanding Officer at Camp Chase, Ohio, or to the Provost-Marshal of the district in which he may be found, will receive the above reward. He had on a dark overcoat and cap when he escaped. He is also charged with desertion from the 2d Regt. Conn. cavalry. Address Lieut. JOSEPH LEWIS, Camp Chase, Ohio.

MRS. MARY A. BRADLEY, WHO RESIDED in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, is requested to call at No. 6 Bond-st., or address her son, who is in search of her.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE cheap. Apply to A. C. GILBERT & CO., No. 16 Ann-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE WISHING TO PURCHASE A second-hand Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 to 12 horse-power, can hear of one by addressing "ENGINE," Box No. 1,071 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-HORSE POWER Steam Engine and Boiler, in good order. Inquire of WM. H. WEBB, foot of Pike-st

COMPANY B.

COMPANY C.

COMPANY D.

COMPANY E.

COMPANY F.

COMPANY G.

COMPANY H.

COMPANY I.

COMPANY K.

COMPANY R.

Governor Seward declined last night to receive the Committee of Arrangements in regard to the reception, as he has not decided whether he will be present or not.

Gov. Seward has received a letter from Gov. Wright, of Indiana, in which the latter says that he will be present at the reception

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. J. WESTERVELT & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

BY A. J. WESTERVELT & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

BY A. J. WESTERVELT & CO., No. 9 Pine-st

Mew-York Daily Times, Wednesday Morning, December 31, 1857.